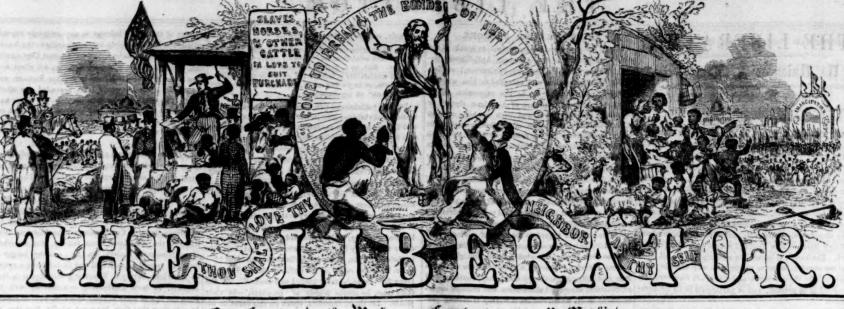
milias, if payment be made in advance. The All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent, Advertisements making less than one square in-

ed three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, relvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auwised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nitte, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCES JACKSON, ELLES GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and

WESDELL PHILLIPS. F in the columns of The Liberaton, both sides of sery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

VOL. XXV. NO. 21.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-AR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

WHOLE NUMBER 1090.

ted to Dr. serious at-c mind :

wood, al.

almy days te waste; ation, are produced

be North,

gether in are never many mil-

These

batacle to

ey should

ATE

TASS.

MOO.

NCIPALS.

MENT.

ATURE.

wenty-two

Music ;

of merit who took part were Mr. Julien, of Indiana, Mr. Brown, (colored,) and the Rev. Miss Antoinette L. Brown. We doubt exceedingly whether the anti-slave-grown we doubt exceedingly whether the anti-slave-grown we doubt exceedingly whether the anti-slave-grown we for rease has been aided by what has been done or said. The continued attacks of infidel speakers upon the authenticity of the Striptures and the divinity of Christ, and extraining aband and impracticable measures for attaining great ends, shock not only the Christian sentiment of the people, but render Judicrous the whole affoir. The good is overborne by the bad, the wheat by the chaff, sense by folly, and the whole thing is made to bear the character of a convention of malignant philanthropists, rather than one composed of Christian ment and women, assembled for the purpose of doing good to their fellow-mortals. During the three days, the metings have been very poorly attended during the day. The evening sessions have had a much larger attendance.

Garrison, Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and other notorious male and female infidel abolition-iss, were not present at this Cincinnati gathering, for the reason that their western subalterns, white nd black, of both sexes, have become sufficiently familiar with the anti-Bible doctrines of the sec expound them to the motley herd whose prurient tastes and loose morals prompt them to seek the strange excitement which these meetings afford. Infidelity is so wide-spread — abolitionism has so Indicity is so wide-spread—abolitonism has so many recruits under the latter-day plan of Chris-tian churches being transformed into political meeting-houses, and Christian preaching given over for partisan harangue—that Garrison and the other old stagers of infidelity can afford to rest their labors, and leave proselyting to younger

nds and newer converts. We have often asserted the tendency of abolitionto infidelity. Every day furnishes new proof From the Gazette's account, the most of the of this Cincinnati gathering must have been opied in discussing the authenticity of the places and the divinity of Christ! We are not rmed what conclusion was arrived at, but untless a resolve was passed declaring the Bible bulous, and Christ to have been a common man, , at most, an ordinary spirit rapper !

r, at most, an ordinary spirite tapper:
The abolition party of the country, — of which
the 'Republican' party of Michigan is part and
parcel,—cannot divest itself of the responsibility

From the New York Herald, of May 11th. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

This terrific pioneer of the anti-slavery movements of the North, this Mahomet, this Poter the Hermit, this Martin Luther, this Jo Smith of mod-em abelitionism, made his periodical appearance is city, (as will have been seen fro in Anti-Slavery Society the other evening, and delivered bimself of one of his customary harangues. His speech, in this instance, was directed to the discussion of a string of resolutions, de-

ing-That of all existing despotisms, American slavery is the most merciless, the most impious, the most murderous, the most demoralizing, the anost hideous, and the most calamitous.

2. That this horrid despotism should be instantly and unconditionally abolished.

That the Christian church is responsible for

4. That such a church is 'a cage of unclean and the synagogue of Satan,' and that its teachers are 'wolves in sheep's clothing,' and rav-

in the elaboration of this terrible text, the ferocions ald fanatic very naturally re-declared him-self, for the hundredth time, an outlaw, against the Union, the Constitution, the Bible, Christianchurches, and in favor of nothing but ggers. In this, Garrison goes something further an Wilson or Sumner; but their doctrines, and se still more stealthy and insidious approaches of and and his trained gang of organs and satel-is, big and 'little villains,' all tend in the same to the overthrow of the Union, the Constitution, religion and society, and the substitution niggerdom, amalgamation, anarchy, far and slaughter. The only difference between farrism and his followers is, that he continues far in the advance, and frankly confesses his ultimate designs, while the more cautious and cunning abilitionists and Free Soilers in his wake mask and disquise their designs, or the first order to be followed to the content of the pretanges of twise their designs under the false pretences of the for the Constitution, the Union, religion and isty. Such is the difference upon the slavery Such is the difference upon the slavery between Garrison, the frank and open thed fanatic, and Seward, the seditious and elippery demagogue; and that's all.

From the New York Daily News.

DARKNESS MADE VISIBLE.

The Old School, Garrison section, of the falsely tipled Anti-Slavery Society—for we will not dese-trate the word American by annexing it to such a tide—beld the aniversary meeting yesterday in the Free Will Baptist Church on Sullivan street. We are entirely in favor of free discussion, and aeribe to the free will of the Baptist denomination the mass to a bid. to the use to which their house of worship was applied upon this occasion. It gave us the bane and antidote together.

hen we arrived at the edifice about fifteen min-

From the Detroit Free Press, of May 5th.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATION. The Cincinnati Gazette, itself inclined to Free Spillen, notices as follows an anti-slavery convention which was in session in that city during three days of hat week:

'The great lights of the party, such as Garrison, which week is the spirit and object of the Society were in the Broadest terms announced to be the disruption of the American Union by all means and at all huzards, as a method by which to procure the liberation and happiness of the South Among a data of infield speakers upon the standing data and impracticable measures for artining great ends, shock not only the Christian senti-streepies, rather than one composed of Christian sent of the deldy-mortals. During the three days, the stringth and women, assembled for the purpose of doing out their follow-mortals. During the three days, the stringth has been every poorly attended during the strip three days, the strip of the propose of the strip three days, the stringth has been every poorly attended during the strip of the propose of the strip three and the divinity of Christian senti-stripelys, rather than one composed of Christian senti-stripelys, rather than one compo

have produced a revolution. But, then, he may be long in the land." have wished to keep yellow, and look in character! At all events, we pitied him for the interruptions One side of this circle of fiends were like Moloch for open war against the Union and the Constitu-

Their sentence was for open war :

he had to encounter on all sides. An aged mastiff tion. beset by flies after dinner, in the heats of August, could not have suffered, snapped, grinned and gasped, with grizzly jaws, at a more discressing rate. Of wiles, more unexpert, they recked not. ' The Constitution was to be trodden under foot His first tormentor was the fearful Phillips, who clared that if the Bible were found to be against declared that if the Bible were found to be against the Anti-Slavery cause, the Bible should be forth with trampled under foot.

Goodell spiked Phillips, and rendered him use-leas.

A colored gentleman, with pyramidal hair and teeth like the jaws of destruction, next loomed up darkly on the horizon. Goodell flattened his apex, and he staid flattened.

Quiet enthusiasm in a corner murmured, Set down, as though the speaker were a hen, but the Chuirman arising, with his hands in his pockets, decided that mild request to be out of order.

A Mr. Wright then made a demonstration, whereupon there sprang up a guttural hullabaloo by the whole company. Goodell still winkingly

A Mr. Wright then made a demonstration, whereupon there sprang up a guttural hullabaloo by the whole company. Goodell still winkingly triumphant, continuing to 'allewd' to Southern 'jewisprewdence,' and to 'sew' for freedom under the 'Yewnion,' female strong-mindedness was brought to be. the labors of Garrison, his motive hatred, and his ends disunion, and the destruction of republican-'jewisprewdence,' and to 'sew' for freedom under the 'Yewnion,' female strong-mindedness was brought to bear. An indistinct lady, buried somewhere under the pressure of circumstances, said something about 'thlave holderth,' but was instantaneously demolished by Goodell, who, with an angelic yawn and a beaming countenance, told her that 'trewth must rewl.' Greatly delighted, he went on for an hour or so longer, 'assewming' ten thousand monotones of the sew of the sew of the service of particular to stinct, it might be the last remains of a patriotic instinct, it might be a refinement in fiendishness, it might be more honesty in their zeal, that led others to maintain the doctrine of poison. Preserve the Union and use it as an instrument of Abolitionism, take the Constitution and turn its provisions into the engines of renewed agitation. Let the South be harassed by additional transfer of the service of the se

the *Republican party of the responsibility of these Garrisonian meetings. They are a portion of the machinery of the grand organization—some of the grand organization—some of the machinery of the grand organization—some of the machinery of the grand organization—some of the grand organization—some of the machinery of the grand organization. Let the South that the that of the engines of renewed agitation. Let the South the that the theorem or the part is provisions into the engines of renewed agitation. Let the South that the theorem or the part is provisions into the engines of renewed agitation. Let the South that that the flat went on for an hour or so longer, 'assewming' ten thousand monotonous things, whose component the care of the machinery of the part and their lectures, together with the soft of the machinery of the part and the machinery of the dealers.

At length 'conclewding,' when about one-half of the conclav aid of Louis Napoleon, Lord Palmerston, and Field Marshal Raglan. They dash themselves in vain, foaming and boiling in their impotent rage, against and faithful Shanghai overall, and we thought it

A CLEAN SWEEP.

the breakwater of the Coustitution.

fended the Union while claiming rights for his people. He was insulted, interrupted and denounced

the last scene would have been solemnly sleepy.

Foster, C. C. Burleigh, &c., were the ranters parexcellence. Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Gerrit Smith, were denounced as half-way Anti-Slavery men. Fred. Douglass spoke, but made rather a Union speech.—New York Even. Mirror.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

THE ABOLITIONIST PANDEMONIUM.

No more dismal spectacle could have been ex-

prodent to withdraw.

The same chosen band assembled in the same place at 7 P. M., when a grand and terrific set-to-came off between Abby Kelley Foster, Garrison, the Head of Hair and Frederick Douglass, who dethe Head of Hair and Frederick Douglass, who delended the Union while claiming rights for his peole. He was insulted, interrupted and denounced
by the Garrisonian Cubinet, but stood amid them
and overtopped them all, like a giant among
lognies. Burleigh was indignant, automatical
and puglistic, opening his mouth till it looked
looked else in heaven above, or earth beneath, which these and overtopped them all, like a giant among pigmies. Burleigh was indignant, automatical and pugilistic, opening his mouth till it looked like a moss-hung Manmoth Cave, and shaking his 'ambrosial curls' like a Cristadored Gorgon.

Everybody, ourselves included, was terrified, but Resolved. That the following religious organizations. none were burt; and had it not been for the high-treble with the whittle nose, who squealed a ter-minating solo, and the Man of Genius in the corner Nesolved, I nat the following renjous organizations, viz., the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Mission Society, the American Bible Society, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the who scratched his head with a pen-knife, and the Wandering Farmer with the clay-colored breeks, Union, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, the American Baptist Hissionary Union, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Missionary Societies of the Protestant Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, and Moravian hodiss, respectively, being in league and fellowship with the slaveholders of the South, utterly dumb in regard to the slave system, and inflexibly hostile to the anti-slavery movement, are not only wholly undeserving of any pecuniary aid or public countenance at the North, but cannot be supported without conniving at all the wrongs and outrages by which chattel slavery is characterized; and, therefore, ought to be instantly abandoned by every one claiming to be the friend of liberty, and a disciple of Christ the Redeemer.

This resolution is submitted and supported by a who 'poked around the house and around the house,' and couldn't tell where he wanted to go, But the gentleman who stamped and cheered when the speaker suggested the idea of whitewashing his boots to save blacking, woke up the faithful few remaining, and with the sweet accents of the exasperated financial female secretary ringing in our cars, we groped to the door and escaped from the systemare Pandermonium. this nightmare Pandemonium.

Thus endeth the first lesson. Private business will be transacted this morning, and we shall have something to say seriously respecting the vilest jumble of conspiracy, treason and madness that Gotham has yet known in all her Bedlams.

This resolution is submitted and supported by a THE ANNIVERSARIES.—Yesterday's Anniversary doings were of varied interest. At the Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan street, the Garrisonian section of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held, and most extravagant and fanatical speeches were made by a motley set of speakers—male and female, black and white. Garrison, Abby Kelley man publishing a newspaper in which be allows such biasphemy to be published from week to week, as makes the blood run cold to read. In a recent number, one of his correspondents says, 'If God has the power to abolish slavery, and does not, he is a very great SCOUNDREL.' From this he infers that

there is no God at all.

We suppose that among all the supporters of the resolution we have copied above, there are but very few who believe in the existence of the God of the Bible. The Society which they represent is now the only American Anti-Slavery Society having any vitality whatever. In thus planting itself in defiant opposition to the entire body of Christian philanthropists in the United States, and boldly proclaiming its hostility to the church, and to all the institutions of Christian benevolence, it discloses its true character, and reveals the natural results of unregulated and unscriptural measures of reform. At a late meeting in Now England—

'Mr. Garrison read an article from the New York

No more dismal spectacle could have been ex-bibited than the Abolitionists in council during this week. Their deliberations displayed all the malignity with none of the baneful splenders of Satan surrounded by his parliament of fiends.— Those who went to these conventicles to laugh at the parti-colored collection of cream-faced, skim-milk-faced, snuff-faced and ebony-faced specimens of humanity that in the cockney, Yankee and nig-ger dialects fumed away their seal, were generally disammented. It was not trecisely a krall of howi-'Mr. Garrison read an article from the New York Mr. Garrison read an article from the New York Econgelist, showing and bewailing the fact, that the infidels of this day were carrying forward, with zeal and energy, the regeneration and redemption of the world from slavery, war, drunkenness and licentiousness—while the church and clergy looked on those evils with silence, indifference or approbation.' disappointed. It was not precisely a krall of how-ing maniacs. Though there was much of mental obliquity and unsoundness, the folly and madness were directed with too much method and sharpen-ed with too much subtlety to allow the assembly to be classed as a Bollowitz Constant.

We have never seen the article in the Evangelist plast 10 o'clock, A. M., we found it about half siled with a mottey assemblage of white, mulatto and darker colored persons, the two latter divisions of the andienes behaving with modesty and prodoing the audienes behaving with modesty and prodoing the audienes behaving with modesty and prodoing the autmost they could to ropol the symbolic and and rightly thinking main, no matter of what race, creed or complexion.

Ing maniaes. Though there was much of mental obliquity and unsoundness, the folly and madness bere quoted, nor is Mr. Garrison's testimony sufficient to induce us to believe that such a statement, increase of truth and so exceedingly unjust and injurious, has ever been published there; but we make this allusion to it for the purpose of remark-doing the atmost they could to ropol the symbolic and rightly thinking with cool, calculating, diabolical malignity than by any other characteristics. Perpethies of every sober-minded and rightly thinking and unsoundness, the folly and madness occurred to induce us to believe that such a statement, increase of with too much method and sharpencient to induce us to believe that such a statement, increase of with too much method and sharpencient to induce us to believe that such a statement, increase of with too much method and sharpencient to induce us to believe that such a statement, increase of the purpose of remark-doing the truth and substantial reform, when the clargy are minimum and the country of the audience of with too much method and sharpencient to induce us to believe that such a statement, increase of with too much method and sharpencient to induce us to believe that such a statement, increase of the such as a Bedlamite Congress. It was more depthy at the clarge and the

the great moral reformations of the day. Strike out of being the Societies enumerated in the damnatory resolution given above, and what would be left in the matter of philanthropy and benevolence? Separate the clergy from the asylums and other charitable houses of relief for the poor and distressed, and how long would they be sustained? Infidelity makes a great outery about its philanthropy, but religion does the work.—N. Y. Observer.

[New York Correspondence of the Boston Herald.]

SECTIONALISM OUR RUIN. New York, May 16, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—The anniversaries this year have had a much larger dash of politics than usual. Standing on the platform with Garrison and the distinguished of his tribe, we have seen both of the Senators from Massachusetts hiring themselves out the Garrisonians at one shilling damittance here. to the Garrisonians at one shilling admittance, herto the Garrisonians at one shilling admittance, heralded as a part of their new performances, and in fact, occupying the same general platform of treason and disunion with these celebrated agitators. When the notice of the engagement of Wilson and Sumner was made public, for, like the Hutchinsons, they were on exhibition at so much a head, a small card was issued and put in the seats at the Tabernacle at all the religious meetings, not only announcing that the Massachusetts Senators would announcing that the Massachusetts Senators would speak before the Garrisonian meeting, and under its patronage, but also that the said Garrisonian party had published and placed on sale certain valuable books which the 'Tract,' 'Missionary,' and 'Bible Societies' were solicited by this card to have and simplest were solicited by this card to buy and circulate-among which were named sev-eral on the necessity of dissolving the Union, and one by a Reverend ctergyman making such a dis-solution a 'necessity and a Christian duty '—and both Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wilson knew well the character of the body before whom they spoke. They gave evidence of this by repeated reference to Garrison, and what he had done and suffered in behalf of the course, the same cause they expected

behalf of the cause—the same cause they expected would triumph in this land. We have now this singular aspect of things: Here is a society avowedly a disunion society: it has no fellowship with the Church; its arguments are aimed at the social compact as it now exists; its triumph would disable the Union destroy the charms of dowestic. solve the Union, destroy the charms of domestic life, introduce a social state worse than Mormon-ism, annibilate the Church, silence the ministry, close the Bible, and introduce a millenium that would send down joy to Pandemonium. No dis-guise is made by these parties on any one of these points; they avow them—they glory in them.— They call the Constitution of the United States a covenant with death and hell.' The ministry they call a 'brotherhood of thieves.'

they call a 'brotherhood of thieves.'
Until within a very short time, their gatherings have been regarded as the meeting of a band of musical though harmless fanatics, whose doings amuse the world. But the present year in New York they wear another aspect. We find the Senators of Massachusetts openly siding with and aiding them in their course—men sworn to uphold the United States Constitution, but openly struck hands with those who have sworn not to case their agitation till that glorious instrument shall be tram-pled in the mire, and the brotherhood of States

hands and voices with men who are arrayed against their country. And by their side, aiding them in their work, was one clergyman of New York, who thus swallows the insult, that his profession is a brotherhood of thieves, and aftopts it.

Now unto what is this to pass? That Sumner

successful? Are the substantial, intelligent, and patriotic people of the Union tired of the Union, and ready to open their arms to men who make sectional questions their political capital? or will they arise in their might, when the proper time comes—hurl these demagogues to the earth, and grind them to powder, and contend for the Union, the Constitution and the flag of our country, as our forefathers left them to us? A few facts will answere the constitution and the flag of our country, as our forefathers left them to us?

wer these questions.

Massachusetts has the honor or the shame of being the leading State in the Union in the sectional movement which marks this day. Both of her United States Senators stand on the disunion platform—all her members of the House are of the same stamp. But never since she was a State has she stood so low in the opinion of the country. She will cast all the votes that she is entitled to in ongress, but she will not carry one fraction of in-

Nothing will be done or left undone, because it will please or displease her. Her great men, and she has many, have no influence in the nation; no man that wants any national importance will reside within her borders—and even in a Whig National Convention, when Massachusetts was Whig, men were heard to say when she favored some point—'Oh, d——n Massachusetts, what is she!' The position she has well carned by her

From the New York Journal of Commerce SENATOR SUMNER'S A. S. ADDRESS.

After the delivery of this address before the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Wendell Phillips of Boston, who had on the evening before scouted all such weak proceedings as the abolishment of Slavery within the District of Columbia, and openly advowithin the District of Columbia, and openly advo-cated the dissolution of the Union as the true means of destroying slavery on a grand scale,—spoke in high tones of approval of what Mr. Sumner had uttered, and declared that no Massachusetts man could say else than Amen to its doctrines. Sena-tor Wilson's speech, which contained the saving clause, that he did not intend to touch slavery in the States in which it existed, was distasteful to Mr. Phillips, who expressed his disappointment with as much plainness, as courtesy between ora-tors who address the same audience, allowed. The 'bonied commendation of speech' bestowed by Mr. ' honied commendation of speech ' bestowed by Mr 'honied commendation of speech' bestowed by Mr. Phillips upon the address of his friend Mr. Summer, which contained no saving clause, is perhaps the best proof of its sweeping and dangerous character. No man of sense can fail to see that it accomplishes by indirection, but hastily and surely if carried out, the object which Mr. Phillips with more open but misdirected honesty proposes, viz., The dissolution of the Union,—an event which cannot happen without the most expressive damage to every not happen without the most extensive damage to every man, woman and child within the limits of the United States, black and white, bond and free. And yet this is the true issue which the Sumners, the Phillipses, the Garrisons and Parkers, present, with a clear-ness that admits of no doubt, and upon which the North will be summoned to vote by the light and superficial men who usurp the place of framers of the public polity. This wholesale movement against the existence of slavery proceeds from strangers to the institution, and seeks to change in the most thorough manner the domestic habits of our Southern brethren, with which they are satisfied; to revolutionize their whole plan of industry, built up by years of experience; and to establish in the place of quiet, order, diligence, and profitable labor, the example of Jamaican folly, with its train of untold disasters to the whole white poputrain of untold disasters to the whole write population, who were suddenly removed from opulence to poverty by the action of law, without any advantage to the blacks. The denunciations aimed by Mr. Sumner at what he terms the 'slave oligarchy,' show his indifference to their interests and their late. Who are the slave oligarchy! They constitute the population who govern fifteen States of this Union with admirable skill, and without a single example of agrarianism, or of damage to the independence of the judiciary; or of hasty, improvident, and experimental legislation, such as marks the constant experience of the North. Mr. Sumner, a young legislator, acting in daily concert with transcendentalism and modern philanthropy, and failing to perceive the solid and useful influence which the daily example of the South impresses upon the legislation of the country in staying the march of anarchy, would suddenly revolutionize the United States, now advancing to a high position; wholly undo the work of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson; and create the wildest dis-order over the entire Union. The coolness of this

ration till that glorious instrument shall be trampled in the mire, and the brotherhood of States sundered, and disunion and anarchy take the place of union, prosperity and glory.

We see these same Senators in their positions by a series of political acts that the world pronounce knavish. We see them with the wages of the government in their pockets—while they lift their hands and voices with men who are arrayed against their country. And by their side, aiding the state was considered and successful the state when they are deally one of the leading orators of a powerful class, that the ship of State ought to be allowed to go to the Devil,—such was the language of Wendell Phillips, and doubtless the wish of his friend senator Summer,—ought to ponder over the Fare-Senator Sumner,—ought to ponder over the Fare well Address of the great Washington.

The N. Y. Daily News says of Mr. Sumner :-Now unto what is this to pass? That Summer has any real love for freedom, no man that knows him believes. If so, instead of remaining in New York with his white kid gloves on, promenading Broadway in the day time, and lecturing to genteel ladies at Niblo's at night, why don't be go to Kansas, and strike a blow for freedom there? If what he says about Kansas is true, if the struggle is raging, if the crisis is at hand, if men and money are needed, why not start and do the real work?

And as for Mr. Wilson, he cares as much for the And as for Mr. Wilson, he cares as much for the slave as Judas did for the poor, when he wanted the ointment sold, and the money put into his bag. He has a trade and a profession; it is agitation; he stood. But when we remembered the avowal He has a trade and a profession; it is agitation; he stood. But when we remembered the avowal it has brought him some gain thus far; he can do nothing without it; it is his present support and his future hope. When Mr. Webster was passed by, in the Convention, and Gen. Taylor was nominated, Mr. Wilson cried about it—and he was as response within our hearts but indignation and shape —indignation that eminent talent and positions. inated, Mr. Wilson crited about it—and he was as response within our nears but indignation and sincere then as he is now! And the manner in shame;—indignation that eminent talent and positive the substant it is only for a political purpose, and the greatquestion now is, how is it to end? Will the people of the United States sustain such sectional issues! Can such efforts be permanently self-destruction, as a free people, attended by the most flagrant violation of every solemn compact. only to sit by patiently, but to appliad, while our self-destruction, as a free people, attended by the most flagrant violation of every solemn compact, of every sentiment of justice, and every principle of reason, was thus recommended as a civilized ex pedient, and enjoined as a popular duty.'

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Christian Inquirer. ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

The most noteworthy event of the week has been the extraordinary success of the Anti-Slaver, meetings. The attention which they have excited and our small interest in the doings of the other exclusively sectarian organizations which have had their annual sessions, lead us to dwell for a few moments on this very significant fact. The great speech of the week, it seems to be admitted on all hands, was that of Hon. Charles Sumner. It was heard by an immense audience, which filled to its utmost capacity the Metropolitan Theatre. It was received with such enthusiasm that the Senator

was received with such enthusiasm that the Senator from Massachusetts was requested to repeat it at Niblo's and also at Brooklyo.

The meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on Wednesday, addressed by Messrs. Phillips and Parker with their usual eloquence, was also attended by an audience much larger than any assembled on any other occasion than on that just referred to. It was the most stormy day of the week, and it was supposed by even the most enhe! The position she has been on the same side. Webster, by the might and power of his gigantic strength, took her on his shoulders and bore her along for a time. But he was to good for her—and when he refused to join her in her madness, she sought to rain the man who had made her all she is.

Acted son, Mr. Webster devoted himself this State. Had he there was not considered to the state of a mob, drove the Anti-Slavery speakers from the platform; and, with but few exceptions, the net platform; and, with but few exceptions, the net platform; and, with but few exceptions, the net platform; and, with but few exceptions, the soul could be procured to.

The first two supposed by thusiastic brethen that there would be, at more two or three hundred persons present. In sea of this number, there were between two and three thousand of perfectly quiet, orderly persons. Those only who know what the previous history of the meetings in New York of this Society has been, can appreciate the significance of these facts. Only five years since, the notorious Rynders, at the head of a mob, drove the Anti-Slavery speakers from the platform; and, with but few exceptions, the next the platform; and, with but few exceptions. As an adopted son, Mr. Webster devoted himself to the claims and interests of this State. Had he lived elsewhere, he would have taken broader and more national ground; and better would it have been for his country, and better for himself. The same truths are taught by the aspects of other sections of our land, and by the career of other men. But that will be the subject of another letter.

BLACKSTONE.

It does not follow from these facts that the city of New York has all of a sudden become Anti-Slavery. Far from it. Were there to be next month a great Pro-Slavery convention at St. Louis, of delegates from all the slave States, and a resolution passed that the South will dissolve the Union if the passed that the South will dissolve the Union if the Missourians are not allowed to govern Kansas as they please, even if it be by lynching Gov. Reeder, and driving out at the point of the bayonet all Northerners, we are not sure but that there would be great meetings in this city, of a somewhat different character from those recently held in the Metropolitan Theatre, heralded by patriotic appeals in most of the daily newspapers to those 'who recegnize neither North nor South,' and by published lists of 'men of property and standing,' who cognize neither North nor South, and by published lists of 'men of property and standing,' who are determined to frown down all functicism, all mischievous agitation. We are not by any means sure that large assemblies of 'our most respectable citizens' would not anew resolve to save the Union,

by granting to the Slave Power all its demands.
Still, for all this, the contrast between AntiSlavery meetings in 1855, and 1849 is striking.—
The fulfillment of the prophecy that abolitionism is dying out or will soon die out, seems farther off than ever. Nowhere was that prophecy oftener repeated than in New York; and certainly there have been periods when see fare the strikely. ave been periods when, so far as this city was oncerned, it has seemed as if it were to be fulfilled. 'It is only a squabble among the monks; the best way is to take no notice of it. It is a drunken German; when he is sober, he will talk differently, 'said Leo X. when the tidings reached him of Luther's heresy. The contemptuous indifference of the Pope at Rome in those days towards the great measurement of the sixpeath century has hed great movement of the sixteenth century has had its parallel in that which the great body of our city population have all along exhibited towards the great movement of the nineteenth century. They have not approved of the doings of Captain Rynders and his crew: they have treated the whole matter rather with contempt. Anti-Slavery eloquence has seemed like the ravings of drunken or crazy men, which they did not care to hear, though the 'sguables' among the abolizionists have been great movement of the sixteenth century has had crazy men, which they did not care to hear, though the 'squabbles' among the abolitionists have been rather amusing than otherwise when reported in the Herald. The great trouble that the abolition-ists have had, has been the difficulty of getting any notice taken of them. They cannot complain of this now. They are not more soher than they were ten years ago; still, not only do crowds go to hear them, but crowds also respond with enthusiasm to what ten years ago most thought the widest ex-treme of functicism.

treme of fanaticism.
It is a great triumph for the American Anti-Slavery party thus to have vindicated its right to be heard in the city of New York—one upon which overy lover of freedom must feel like congratulating them. But it has a wider significance still. It is them. But it has a wider significance still.

one of many other proofs that a great moral movement, based on great moral principles, like those of the Anti-Slavery cause, never goes backward. New York is not Charleston; still it has mighty New York is not Charleston; still it has mighty influences, vast interests almost as much opposed to the principles of Anti-Slavery as are those of any Southern city. Anti-Slavery must have become quite popular elsewhere, before it begins to be in the city of New York. The tree must be already a large one, and have struck its roots over a wide extent of ground, before a slip can be taken from it to be planted successfully in our good city. When Anti-Slavery is proclaimed to large audiences in New York, it is a sign that many other places are ready for the good seed, even if they have not yet received it. When the city of New York is ready to hear, there is ground for hope that the whole North is ready to speak, perhaps to act.

CHARLES SUMNER.

A New York correspondent of the Norristown, (Ps.) Olive Branch, in giving an account of Anniversary Week, refers to Mr. Sumner's speech as follows :--

'Charles Sumner! How could I do justice to charles Summer? How could I do justice to the man, and to the impression which his masterly effort left upon me! At once logical and impas-sioned, argumentative and imaginative, simple in its clearness, and grand in its profoundness, this oration could well-nigh satisfy the loftiest ideal of excellence. In a train of lucid argument, he established the necessity, practicability and dignity of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and refuted every objection deserving his notice. For two hours and twenty minutes, he held an audience of more than four thousand listeners, as such an audience has seldom been held before. And when at last be had finished, hundreds still lingered, and when warned by the departing lights went slowly homeward to lay to heart the great truths which they had heard, and to analyze the power that could thus charm them.

thus charm them.

The distinguished Senator's reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. From beginning to end, the audience, attracted from far and wide, both by sympathy with his cause, and admiration of his genius, were with him as one man. Nor were they are included above by the public sequence and glowing. inspired alone by his puble sentiments and glowing style, chaste as a Grecian temple, and glorious as an autumnal sunset. There was the noble bearing of the man, the beau ideal of what a Senator should be, the living impress of the lofty spirit that dicta-ted these words, addressed to those who wished to send him to the Senate:— Gentlemen, I do not covet this office. At your hands I shall be proud to receive it, but I do not seek it.'

to receive it, but I do not seek it.'

Tall and gainly, graceful in every attitude, and attired as a Senator should be, Charles Summer impresses you as one of nature's noblemen. While speaking, he has a youthful bearing, but a closer view shows the close and somewhat labor-worn student. I have forborne to give even a single support of from Mr. Sumpre's oddess, honing that quotation from Mr. Sumner's address, hoping that many of your readers will seek opportunities to peruse and study it in full

'That a lecture should be repeated in New York is a rare occurrence. That a lecture on Anti-Slavery should be repeated in New York even before a few despised 'fanatics,' is an unparalleled occurrence. But that an Anti-Slavery lecture should be

rence. But that an Anti-Slavery lecture should be repeated night after night to successive multitudes, each more enthusiastic than the last, marks the epoch of a revolution in popular feeling; it is an era in the history of Liberty.

Niblo's Theatre was crowded, last evening, long before the heur of commencement. Hundreds stood through the three hours' lecture. The equality of the races was practically asserted by the presence of both in pit and boxes. Gray-headed men were there, young men—all with earnest look. Fans were waving. Epaulettes were not wanting. We give a full report of the words of the lecture, but only the words.

The magnificent presence of the orator, physicaly as well as mentally a ginnt, and symmetrical as his own orations, the grand organ-music of his noice, bearing to the heart the intense conviction that it comes deep out of the heart; the calm strength of his delivery, breathing the conscious assurance of eventual victory; the thunder-bursts of sloquence—all these we cannot give. We give the words only. —N. Y. Tribune.

..10 00 all other

be had or light

required

BECEIV"

FUR-

mation, 1855. adver-

to em-

tion. te it a

self in

M

South, pelled, portion South.

sively that w

at this

leans, The su

the 12

A Court, which wrong C. Levand S. C.

Who she have a she had been at both white said I times, white, seat he but wh

This

State

this au

the day

be four

accoun

becaus

is safe,

people body's

Littl

I went

fashion

Divine

deed a

cordan

quently

movem

the Ch

selves,

is no

recogn

ery hu

alike p

nived

foulest

that (

tions th

I did

throw

ing itse

for it to

of the

· It i

This holder

tional

knew

to rem

sion,

the h

abuse

put a

messa a rec

lowed The I

came much

wise at they subject the prand s ficult holde natic to contial o

groun South

featu.

this; ourse shoul union but

a mo union men

terms tility freed blood the

for a mony and deave inevi

parts this

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM JAY, To the Editor of the Evening Post :

SIR-My attention has been called to in your paper headed 'CHIEF JUSTICE JAY. this it is announced that a series of biographies of the Chief Justices of the United States, by Henry Flanders, Esq., will soon be published, and that you have had a glance at the advanced sheets. From these sheets you give an extract, containing. From these sheets you give an extract, containing, as you remark, 'statements in reference to Chief Justice Jay's views of slavery.' In the introduction to these statements, the author declares that Mr. Jay 'would have liberty as broad and general as the air, but he would not follow the counsels of folly and funaticism.' In support of this estimate of the Chief Justice's character, he informa his folly and fanaticism.' In support of this estimate of the Chief Justice's character, he informs his readers—' We shall violate the order of time and arrangement, and bring together in this place the general opinions and practice of Mr. Jay with regard to it,' (Slavery.) All the opinions thus brought together, are quotations from 'The Life and Writings of John Jay.'

We shall see with how much candor and impartiality these quotations have been selected, to prove that he did not follow the counsels of folly and functions. The sindication rests almost entirely

The vindication rests almost entirely fanaticism. The vindication rests almost entrey on the fact that he recommended gradual emancipation, and on his practice of buying slaves, and manumitting them when their services had afforded him a reasonable remuneration for their cost. 'Such,' says the author, 'heing his practice, he would hardly prescribe a different rule for others. He would hardly say that while he might reimburse

He would hardly say that while he migat remourse himself for the purchase of those people, others were under an obligation to manumit them without any regard to their own interest whatever.

It is not my purpose to examine Mr Flanders' logic, but to supply some passages strangely omitted by that gentleman, when 'bringing together' Mr. Jay's general opinions with regard to slavery.

Mr. Jay's general opinions with regard to s He quotes a letter strongly recommending for the gradual abolition of slavery in New but the preamble of a deed of manumission, given on the same page with the letter quoted, seems to have escaped his notice, although containing very decided opinions on slavery. The deed was given to a man in Mr. Jay's service, to take effect at a certain date; and the consideration of the deed is thus stated: Whereas the children of men are by nature equally free, and cannot without injustice be either reduced to or held in slavery; and whereas it is right that after the said Benoit shall have served me until the value of his services amount for him, he should be manumitted, &c. On the very next page to the letter quoted, is the commencement of a petition to the New York legislature, praying for a law prohibiting the exportation

This petition, written and signed by Mr. Jay. expresses a very emphatic opinion, and one which, in the judgment of many divines and public men the present day, subjects him to the charge of following the counsels of folly and fanaticism, yet the preamble of this petition, it would appear, did not catch the eye of Mr. Flanders, while bringnot catch the eye of Mr. Flanders, while 'bring-ing together' my father's opinions on slavery. The petition thus commenced: 'Your memorialists being deeply affected by the situation of those who, FREE BY THE LAWS OF GOD, are held in slavery by the laws of this State, view with pain and regret the additional miseries which those unhappy people experience from the practice of exporting ike cattle and other articles of commerce, West Indies and the Southern States.' Mr. Flanders quotes the letter in favor of gradual emancipa tion, but passes, without notice, another letter containing the following passage: I wish to see all unjust and unnecessary discriminations every-where abolished, and that the time may soon come when all our inhabitants of every color and denom-ination shall be free and equal partakers of our

political liberty.'
It is singular that a biographer of the first Chief Justice, professing to gather up his opinions on slavery both before and after his elevation to the slavery both before and after his elevation to the bench, should pass in silence his opinion on the great national questions of admitting new slave States into the Union, and supplying the American slave-trade. While the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State was under discussion, he wrote: 'I concur in the opinion that it (slavery) ought not to be introduced, nor permitted, in any new State. And again: 'To me the constitu-tional authority of Congress to prohibit the migra-tion and importation of slaves into any of the States oes not appear questionable.'
However desirous Mr. Flanders may be to vindi-

cate the subject of his biography from the suspic-ion of anti-slavery folly and fanaticism, it is very ion of anti-slavery folly and fanaticism, it is very certain that were he now in active life, holding and expressing precisely the same opinions he did hold and express in regard to slavery—presiding over an anti-slavery society, actively distributing publications, now deemed inflammatory, incendiary and insurrectionary—writing letters to English and French abolitionists, offering and inviting coperation in abolishing slavery in this and other countries—petitioning the legislature of a slave State in behalf of slaves, because they were free by the laws of God, and advocating the admission laws of God, and advocating th of negroes to equal political privileges with the whites - he would have borne his full share of the odium now heaped on the advocates of human outh, should he there direct his e lynched; at the North, 'gentlemen of property and standing' would deem him vulgar and shun him; Union-saving committees would labor to prevent his political advancement; the clergy would lament that so pious a man should lessen his influence by his fanaticism; and the present Senate would indignantly sparn his ation to the most trivial office in the gift of the federal government.
It has been shown that Mr. Jay held that slaves

were free by the laws of God, and could not be kept as slaves without injustice. Did he then in-deed openly outrage his own convictions, his own public declarations, by purchasing his fellow-men as slaves? Did he by his own example and in-fluence strengthen an institution he was professed-by laboring to destroy? It is true he purchased ly laboring to destroy? It is true he purchased es, but it is not true he purchased, regarded or held them as chattels. On paying a tax levied on some whom he had bought, he was careful to ucsome whom he had bought, he was careful to ac-company the money, with a written declaration to the collector, that he manumitted the slaves he purchased, when their labor had remunerated him for the money he had paid for them. When un-able otherwise to procure servants, he redeemed slaves from bondage, virtually entering with them into a contract, to which of course they were most willing parties, that they should repay, in service, the sum expended for their redemption. That sum as a debt equitably due by them, and he give em credit for the wages they would have earned as freemen, and when the account was thus balanced, they were either discharged or ren his service on wages. Never did he sell a fellow-man as a slave.

It is very true, Mr. Jay advocated gradual emancipation. At that day none other was deemed practicable, because the policy of immediate emanpracticable, occause the policy of immediate emancipation had not then been discussed, nor had experience then, as it has since, demonstrated its perfect safety. He and others then supposed that slavery would be speedy, although not immediate. Not even did the wildest imagination then conceived the strength of the conceived the strength of the stre that slavery, if not immediately arrested, would in strength and malignity, and that in the next century it would spread its curse over illimitable regions; that its putrifying breath would in-fest both church and state with a loathsome gangrene; that the republicans of America would be ome the zealous supporters of the vilest and most horrible of all despotisms, and that the moral sense of the nation would be so debased that, by a formal act of Congress, the office of a human blood-hound would be identified with that of a 'good WILLIAM JAY.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1855.

JUDGE JAY REFORE THE PEACE SOCIETY. The Hon William Jay, President of the American Peace Society is announced to deliver the address at its anniversary, in Park Street Church, next Monday evening.

PERSONAL. James Russell Lowell will sail from No 1st of June. The Post says he will re-York on the later such that I have Fost says he will re-main abroad a year, to fit himself more perfectly for the duties of his professorship. He will proceed through France to Germany, and for a time will reside in Dres-den, where his sister, Mrs. Putnam, the writer on Hungary, is now living.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to a sassinate Louis Napoleon. He had a narrow escape. The assassin was arrested.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, MAY 25, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, on testimony against the crowning sin of our land as one TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 29th, 30th, claiming to be 'a watchman upon the walls of Zion' and 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It usually might feel impelled to give, and also as a mark o surpasses, in interest and spirit, every other anti-slave- personal respect for Dr. Bellows-a respect which must ry gathering in the country, and is characterized by the henceforth be materially lessened, if not wholly de strongest utterance, the freest discussion, and the most stroyed, until that gentleman shall indicate something stirring eloquence. The cause of the enslaved calls for better in his composition than that worldly 'prudence an attendance, at this crisis, unprecedented in numbers.

which he seems to regard as the acme of wised
Every State in New England should be well represent
Read his letter, (on our last page,) declining

Among the speakers will be WENDELL PHILLIPS, servation in the cabinet of historical curiosities.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachu

setts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

hundred of our subscribers at a distance received du- York—had the cause espoused by that Society been ev plicate copies of it !-leaving us deficient to that ery where honored, instead of vilified, in the land-no amount, so that we have none for our files, or to send such letter would have been written. In that case, Dr. to subscribers across the Atlantic. Those, therefore, Bellows would no sooner have thought of writing who have received these duplicates, will greatly oblige dissertation upon the different functions of prophe us by returning them by mail immediately, directed and pastors, than he would upon the different qualities on the wrapper, 'Liberator, Boston, Mass.' Others of carrots and cabbages. He is, and wishes it to be who do not keep a file of the paper, and can spare the understood that he means to be, a very 'prudent' gen-

ANOTHER VETO.

As we predicted he would do, in our last number, Gov. GARDNER sent to the Legislature, on Monday, his is a very Fallstaff for discretion, in the work of sav-Veto to the Personal Liberty Bill, on the ground of its Massachusetts into a position hostile to the harmony (!) but as he is simply a pastor, it is not for him to roat of the confederacy '! What beautiful 'harmony 'has at all-or, at the loudest, only as 'a mouse in the wall.' always existed between Massachusetts and Carolina, If he were a prophet, possessed by 'a divine madness,' between New York and Virginia, between the free doubtless he would be tempted to 'cry aloud, and States and the slave States, whenever an attempt has spare not'; but as he is only a pastor, it is for him been made to resist the insolent aggressions of the to follow the rule of common sense (!) and sober dis-Slave Power, or to protect the liberties of the people of the North! Governor Gardner takes shelter behind the opinion of the hunker Whig Attorney Clifford, tion of mind and body, soul and estate, that avarice or though he had not the decency to confer with his Council in regard to the removal of Judge Loring, because he knew they would in all probability sustain the action of the Legislature. To the undying renown of the Senate and House, they promptly voted, by an overwhelming majority in both branches, (almost unanimously in the Senate,) to pass the Bill, notwithstanding the Veto! Whereupon, such servile and tory-spirited papers as the Post, Journal, Courier, Advertiser and Traveller, and the various dirty penny sheets, while complimenting this two-faced Governor for his treachery to the cause of freedom, are howling in full chorus, Treason! treason!' and spitting any quantity of venom upon the only legislative body which has for many years represented THE PEOPLE of Massachusetts on the great question of personal liberty. Gov. Gardner is welcome to such allies. The concentrated scoundrelism of the North, and all that is infernal in spirit at the South, will hold a jubilee over his pro-slavery vetoes; while all that is pure, just, free and manly will estimate him at his true value. No intelligent man misapprehends what the issue really is.

WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, and Kindred duction by HORACE GREELEY. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1855, pp. 428.

markable volume attractive to the eye, by its typo- toral position, or at war with reason or good sense graphical distinctness and excellent finish. The essay nothing but what a Christian minister, 'remembering fore been published, occupies rather more than one third joice to perform. Would be have written such a letter, of it. This attracted a good deal of attention at the if he had been invited to speak at a meeting of the time of its appearance, and has lost nothing of its in- American Peace Society, or the American Temperance terest or value ; being marked by great purity of mind, Society? These are highly 'respectable' associations vigor of reasoning, good sense, copious historical illus- 'Circumstances alter cases.' The American Anti-Slatration, scholarly culture, and the highest self-respect ; very Society, alas! is still lacking in honor; and and having reference to a subject of world-wide impor- though Dr. B. was not asked to endorse its principles tance, involving the public and private interests of the or its measures, it certainly required a little moral human race, and destined in its elucidation to change courage to speak at all at its meeting; and this he did the entire aspect of society universally. Margaret Ful- not possess. So, to cover up his 'pusillanimity,' (since ler was no enthusiast, but wrote with calm sobriety and he will remind us of it,) he gives us a homily upon intense seriousness, as well as great strength of under- prophets and pastors! to the equality of Woman with Man :-

porary fermentation allowed to subside, we should see crystallizations more pure and of various beauty. We believe the divine energy would pervade nature to a de-gree unknown in the history of former ages, and that no discordant collision, but a ravishing harmony of the spheres, would ensue. * * As the friend of the negro assumes that one man cannot by right hold another in bondage, so should the friend of Woman assume that Man cannot by right lay even well-meant restrictions on Woman. If the negro be a soul, if the woman be a soul, apparalled in flesh, to one Master only are they accountable. There is but one lay for sock are they accountable. There is but one law for souls; and, if there is to be an interpreter of it, he must come not as a man, or son of man, but as son of God."

How much is embodied and expressed in this short extract !

The second portion of this work is occupied with miscellaneous essays on the Wrongs and Duties of American Women, George Sand, Consuelo, Jenny Lind, Evergrowing Lives, Household Nobleness, Woman's Influence over the Insane, Reviews of Mrs. Jameson's Essays and Browning's Poems, and other topics. The third part contains Extracts from her Journals and Letters. The book is deserving of a place in every library.

States, on the price being remitted to the publisher. mous and treasonable sentiments'! Verily, 'Consist 'The millions' can thus supply themselves with an immense amount of the most entertaining reading, by the finest genius of the age, at a very low rate. 'Boz' why he cannot speak at a public meeting of the Amer needs no eulogist.

That is a very remarkable discovery of the New-York Daily News, that though I had my birth in New- ery other clergyman in the land; and so he would buryport, Essex County, (Mass.) on the 10th of De- have no public countenance given to the anti-slavery cember, 1805, I am nevertheless an Englishman, and movement by any of the clergy, especially such as an have never been naturalized, and made my first ap- 'at ease in Zion'-like himself. How, then, did he s pearance in America with George Thompson, of England, in 1835, as a British emissary, intent on destroying this 'glorious' republic!!!

PROPHETS AND PASTORS.

Among the persons officially invited to speak at the cent anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery So ciety was the Rev. Dr. Bellows, (Unitarian,) of New York. This invitation was extended to him with no limitation or direction as to the expression of his views, respecting the nature of American slavery or the means for its removal, and with no hope or wish ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND ANTI-LAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Portrain that Society has ever been actuated, to secure such a

Read his letter, (on our last page,) declining the in ed. The friends of immediate emancipation, in all parts vitation thus kindly extended to him, and giving his of the country, however widely they may differ in their reasons therefor. There is a queer mixture of frankmethods for the overthrow of slavery, are most cordially ness and folly, philanthropy and policy, courtesy and invited to be present, and to participate in its delibera-crimination, succederal shrewdness and childish ingen-tions. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES L. fact, it is most seriously absurd and most comically in-REMOND, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, STEPHEN S. and ABBY structive. If we had seen it without a signature, we K. FOSTER, ANDREW T. FOSS, WM. WELLS BROWN, T. should have taken it for a 'clever' satire upon the W. Higgisson, and Samuel J. May of Syracuse.

Clerical profession, written by a radical reformer, clerical profession, written by a radical reformer, exhibit in the strongest light the time-serving characteristics. clerical profession, written by a radical reformer, to of the clergy generally.

This letter, we have said, has an air of frankn and a savor of sincerity about it; but, on the slightes reflection, in view of all the circumstances of the case. it will be seen to be a very unnatural production There was nothing whatever in the invitation extended to Dr. Bellows to call it forth. We are constrained In regard to copies of our last paper, we are in a to believe, therefore, that had the Society extending it very disagreeable 'fix.' By a blunder, nearly one been popular, instead of odious, in the city of New last number, are requested to forward it in the same tleman. He was never made to be a prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but only a shepherd, to look after the sheep-and the fleece. It is not for him to shock or to anger any of his parish, nor to bring before them 'any subject wholly beyond their sympathies'! He unconstitutionality, and of an unwillingness 'to lead fied in roaring like a lion against an all-prevailing sin; ing souls! If he were a prophet, he might feel justicretion ' (')-and so be dumb in the presence of four millions of chattel slaves, subjected to every deprivacruelty can effect. How very nice is such a distinction! How very Christ-like is such a spirit! Of course, 'nothing can persuade' Dr. B. 'that it is pusillanimity, time-serving, the love of money or place, that restrains him from a faithful utterance and application of the truth, in cases where he apprehends i would give great offence; but, having suggested such thing of that nature, it will not require much mor additional evidence to 'persuade' those who read his letter that he is a very 'prudent' trimmer.

Dr. Bellows was simply asked to speak his our mind, on his own responsibility, on the subject of slavery, at the anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was left entirely free to select his own theme, and to praise or condemn as he might think proper. The platform of that Society has ever been without a trammel; and whoever cannot stand upon it, when the largest liberty is conceded to him as a right, can consistently stand no where else, From the tone of his letter, a stranger to the nature of the invitation given to him might suppose that, as a preliminary to his appearance at the meeting referred to, Dr. Bellows was requested to give up his 'pasto Papers relating to the Sphere, Condition and Duties ral office,' abandon his parish, cease to be 'the head of of Woman. By Mangaret Fuller Ossoli. Edited a religious congregation,' turn 'prophet,' be filled with by her brother, ARTHUR B. FULLER. With an Intro- 'a divine madness,' and abandon 'the rule of common sense and soher discretion ' !!! Dr. B. is laboring un der a strange hallucination. He was asked to do noth-The publishers have done their part to make this re- ing of the kind-nothing incompatible with his pasan in the Nineteenth Century,' which has be- them that are in bonds as bound with them,' should re-

standing. With brevity and force she says, in reference But, stop !-let us not be uncharitable. Let us not forget that Dr. B. has a very exalted opinion of the 'We would have every arbitrary barrier thrown 'prophets'—(wonder who they are!)—and 'rejoices down. We would have every path laid open to Woman as freely as to Man. Were this done, and a slight temporary fermentation allowed to subside, we should see prudently indefinite! Surely, he does not mean to imply that anti-slavery 'fanatics' are prophets! Of whom, then, is he speaking?

The following sentence in Dr. B's letter renders quite superfluous all that precedes, and all that follows it :-'I do not feel that prudence would justify me in ta king my place on your platform, on an occasion when what I regard as intemperate opinions, and others as blasphemous and treasonable sentiments, are not un-likely to be spoken. platform, on an

This tells the whole story : all the talk about having to do in ten or twenty years, [who gave the Dr. suc a lease of life?] a certain work in my parish,' and about the 'love of souls,' and about 'milk to babe and meat to strong men,' &c. &c., is only 'leather and prunella.' This excuse shows, in the first place, Dr. B's 'prudence'; in the second place, it judges sentences and condemns words as yet unspoken; and in the third place, it to some extent countenances the infamous slang of the infamous traducers of the outspoken advocates of the slave, -in which such execrable papers as Bennett's Herald, the New York Express DICKERS' NEW STORIES-containing The Seven Poor the Journal of Commerce, the New York Observer, and Travellers--Nine New Stories by the Christmas Fire the entire Southern press, so freely indulge. Yet, in -Hard Times-Lizzie Leigh-The Miner's Daugh- the same breath, -and, if his language mean any thing ters-With a Portrait of the Author, engraved on with express reference to those same aspersed advo steel. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut St. cates, -Dr. Bellows says: 'I rejoice that Propriet All these Stories are embodied in one large volume. have been raised up to testify against the SIN OF SLA. (paper cover,) which is sold at the low price of 50 cents. veny, who have forgotten every thing but their clea eterson's is the only complete and uniform edition of office to blow the trumpet against the walls of that Dickens' works published in America. The cheap edi- doomed city.' But he cannot stand on the same plattion is complete in twelve volumes; either or all of form with them, lest he should hear some 'intemperate which can be had separately, at 50 cents each, and will opinions' advanced, or what lying and unprinciple be sent, free of postage, to any part of the United man-stealers and their abettors stigmatize as 'blasphe

> Be it observed, that the reasons offered by Dr. 1 ican A. S. Society,-to wit, that he is not a prophet be a paster, and that he might hear opinions advancedistasteful to him, -are equally valid in the case of ev erica with George Thomson, of Eng- far forget what was due to his position as to give one winter?

Again, see how he discriminates :-

'As a Christian minister, I will work with any and all Christian ministers, and count all difference of creeds nothing. But, as a pastor, I cannot put all considerations of ministerial pradence (!) aside for the anti-sfavery cause, or any other cause, for that is first in my affections and on my conscience.'

Dr. B's 'ministerial prudence' and devotion to his calling find their parallel in the conduct of the Priest and Levite, who were too intent in carrying out what was first in their affections to allow themselves to be turned aside by the cries of him whom they saw in his blood, the victim of merciless robbers. He 'counts all differences of creed nothing,' and can 'work with any and all Christian ministers'-to do what, we are not informed. But as for the anti-slavery cause, the sublimest and most comprehensive movement of the age, or any other grand reformatory enterprise, that is another matter entirely, to be mentioned only incidentally, handled gingerly, and commended 'just as fas' as pru-dence will justify it'!—'Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight ! '

Dr. B. makes much of the pastoral office. He has a fancy for 'flocks,'—to be guided and sheared. —In their keame time, he thinks highly of 'prophets,'—in their least incidentally—something will fall from the lips of some of their speakers, at least casualson of man, prophesy against the shepherds of Israel; prophesy, and say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God unto the shepherds, Woe be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves! should not the shepherds feed themselves! should not the shepherds feed themselves that the shepherds feed themselves that the shepherds feed themselves the shepherds feed themselv the flocks? Ye eat the fat, and ye clothe you with the wool; ye kill them that are fed; but ye feed not the flock. The dispersal have ween the flock of the times, equally mournful and alarming? And flock. The diseased have ye not strengthened, neither yet, though convicted of the most arrant cowardice, of have ye healed that which was broken, neither have ye brought again that which was driven away, neither believe the most criminal complicity, of adamantine obduracy of heart and satanic pride of spirit, these religious have ye sought that which was lost.'

'Thus saith the Lord my God, Feed the flock of the slaughter, whose possessors slay them, and hold them-selves not guilty; and they that sell them say, Blessed be the Lord, for I am rich; and their own shepherds pity them not." ' His watchmen are blind ; they are shepherds which

every one for his gain from his quarter.' 'Ephraim feedeth on wind.' [The name of Dr.

is significant in this connection.] ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK.

We cannot allow the late anniversary week in New

York to pass without at least a brief notice. Of the three great anti-slavery meetings held in the Metropolitan Theatre-the first, addressed by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts-the second, the anniversary jects-where such men as Henry Ward Beecher, and of the American Anti-Slavery Society-the third, gathered in overwhelming numbers to hear Senator Sumner, who subsequently repeated his admirable lecture in Adams, of Brunswick, Me., Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, Rev. Niblo's Garden-and a fourth, at the Broadway Taber- Dr. Palmer, and Rev. Dr. Bethune, (alias Buffoon,) no nacle-our readers have already been apprised. They reference appears to have been made to 'the sum of all constituted the prominent features of that memorable weck, threw into the shade all the meetings of the great land, who declared, most untruthfully, 'Our hearts at national religious organizations in point of numbers the North beat high for liberty,' and who could boildly and interest, and excited more discussion throughout venture to say, 'We can at least agree that, whether the city than all other topics combined. The spirit the South becomes free or not, the North shall never evinced by those in attendance was uniformly friendly, become the dwelling-place of slaves'! And that was with no disturbing element, and at times in the highest all ! At a time, too, when the attitude of the Slave degree enthusiastic. In addition to these meetings, Power was never so defiant, its language never so three others were held by the American Anti-Slavery threatening or blasphemous, its utter lawlessness never Society, in the Free-Wiff Baptist Church in Sullivan so shamelessly exhibited, its aggresions upon the rights Street,-making seven in all,-thus giving a promi- of the North never so daring-as seen in the prostration nence to the cause of the slave somewhat commensurate of all personal and civil liberty in Kansas, by a swarm with its importance, and never before paralleled on any of blood-thirsty ruffians from Missouri, armed to the similar occasion. Never were utterances more bold : never was the axe laid at the root of the upas tree with that territory.

and the sympathetic audiences congregated therein. But 'one swallow does not make a summer,' and 'all in mingling an ollapodrida of low wit, professional selfis not gold that glitters.' Undeniably, the interest laudation, and pious cant, as an example of Christian manifested in those anti-slavery gatherings indicated a watchfulness and self-sacrifice? Dr. Sturtevant could marked change in the public feeling; and as undenia-facetiously say, 4 My gift to perform the more material bly, other facts as plainly demonstrated that a mighty revolution yet remained to be achieved at the North, the score of general hostility to its despotic sway over Lake know him, and they do say that the trout have a the whole country.

Let us notice a few significant facts.

1. So far as the leading political and religious journals in the city were concerned,-representing its re-Daily News, the Journal of Commerce, the Times, the Observer, &c. &c. were as bitter, defamatory and the Observer, &c. &c. were as bitter, defamatory and the Observer and the Observer and the Observer are the Observer are the Observer and the Observer are the Observer are the Observer are the Observer are the Observer and the Observer are the O hostile as ever. They dealt in caricature and blackhostile as ever. They dealt in caricature and blackguardism of the anti-slavery proceedings as freely as of
old, so that none of their readers could form any just
fat Dutchmen.' (Laughter and cheers.) And so the in that receptacle for every thing vile and satanic, the the next, with startling incongruity, professing his delight 'to greet in the Spirit, in the strongest Christian malignant ebullitions of the New York press at an early fellowship, these dear brethren in Christ 'delity,' ' unadulterated fanaticism,' ' the overthrow of the substitution of universal niggerdom, amalgamation, anarchy, fire and slaughter,' Garrison, the frank and jolly time of it. Should not that suffice? nulatto and darker colored persons,' 'a mad fraternity tremble ? fit for a lunatic asylum,' ' the vilest jumble of conspiracy, treason and madness that Gotham has yet known Mr. Summer's Lecture. In addition to the multispecimens of humanity that in the cockney, Yankee and sen at the Metropolitan Theatre and at Niblo's Garden nigger dialects fumed away their zeal, ' 'a krall of howl- New York, and also at Ward Beecher's church in ing maniacs,' 'an abolition conclave of fiends,' anima- Brooklyn, and in many other places, a sfill greate ted by 'cool, calculating, diabolical malignity,' 'agita- number have had the opportunity of reading it entire tic mischief and wickedness,' Garrison, the English Bugle, Boston Telegraph, &c. It is now for sale in brows with treason, and women unsexing themselves to allow us to do so; but it is impossible to publish chatter parricide,' 'the fiends that follow Garrison,' tithe of what we aim to insert in our columns who would 'introduce a millenium that would send joy down to Pandemonium,' &c., &c., &c. All this outour fellow-creatures has been denied, and the cause of impartial liberty uncompromisingly advocated, and a meeting, on topics of high interest and importance impartial liberty uncompromising, on topics of inight interest in her spir corenant with death sternly denounced, and the religion of Jesus Christ vindicated against the charge of sanctit, and is widely known for her worth and talents. We and the pursuit of happiness !! Fail not to observe, in Philadelphia, and acquitted herself admirably. that these foul-mouthed libellers of men and women whom they dare not confront face to face on a free platform, are deeply concerned for the safety of the Union, seph Barken, of Ohio, which was read at the annual and for the welfare of the Church, and for the honor of meeting at New York, may be found on our last page ing how utterly corrupt are the religious and political commented. institutions of the day.

2. The journals in which such wicked assaults are so its cords and strengthening its stakes, ad infinitum? branch store is at the corner of Union and Hanover

no part of the credit belongs to any religious organization, but it is due solely and exclusively to the Ame ican Anti-Slavery Society, and its efficient City auxili ary, without whose zeal and activity, no place had been found for Senator Wilson or Senator Sumner, and the silence of death would have pervaded the whol city! Yet that Society gets nothing but jeers and curses from the religious and secular press; and re-

ceives not a word of sympathy or approbation even from many who claim to be friendly to the anti-slavery 4. Let us now take a glance at the proceedings

the various religious anniversaries, and see what in-terest was felt or manifested in the temporal and eternal welfare of the millions who are enslaved and heathenized at the South. Surely, at this late day,-having been so strongly importuned and so faithfully ad-monished on the subject,—it is not possible that the American Board of Commissioners, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Home Missionary Society, &c. &c., can any longer be Dr. B. makes much of the pastoral office. He has a ly,-to show that they have not wholly forgotten the an 'infidel' would think of calling their piety in ques-tion! Now, before God we declare, that there is no language in which to describe their hypocrisy and rottenness :- they who manage them are the most criminal of trimmers, wholly undeserving of respect or confidence, whose piety is cant, whose profession is a lie whose long-facedness is an abomination, whose concern cannot understand; they all look to their own way, for the souls of the perishing heathen abroad is a sham whose pretended reverence for the Bible is arrant duplicity, whose prayers are worse than the profanity of the openly wicked, and whose treatment of down-trod den and fettered humanity at their own doors is unworthy of savages. Now let the serpents hiss! 5. Even at the 'Festival of the Congregations

Union,' held at Brooklyn, at which all sorts of expressions were indulged in, and extraordinary ' freedom of speech ' was exercised, for clergymen, on various sub-Richard Storrs, Jr., and Leonard Bacon, were conspic uous actors, along with Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. villanies,' excepting by Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Port teeth, who alone really constitute the government of

Well, 'Nero fiddled while Rome was burning'; and All this was cheering beyond expression, provided the why should not the reverend clergy of the 'Congregarision did not extend beyond the walls of the theatre, tional Union' indulge in feasting, in jesting, in com plimenting each other, in puffing 'Congregationalism tioned.' (Loud applause.) Mr. Storrs could say of Dr. before the Slave Power could have any thing to fear on Bethune, 'I will say that the backwoodsmen upon Long traditionary horror of his flies.' (Cheers.) Dr. Bethune, not to be outdone in regard to the belly, could jocosely retort, 'My good friend from the West has proclaimed his aptness at the platter and trencher; but ectability, wealth and piety,-there was no more I don't see [looking at his own portly corporeity] that friendliness shown to the anti-slavery cause than there he has any superfluity of naughtiness.' (Great laughwas twenty years ago. The Herald, the Express, the ter.) To illustrate Mr. Storrs' growth (not in grace) the ribaldrous articles grouped together on our first page, cracking a joke to 'set the table in a roar,' and in Doctor continued at considerable length in one breath period in the anti-slavery struggle; and see whether a funny story of Scottish Sawney, and following it up any change is perceptible in that direction. Mark the by talking about a 'world lying in wickedness, and the slang about the 'notorious male and female infidel abo-litionists,' 'Garrison and the other old stagers of infi-honor of his name'!!

In all the speeches made on the occasion, we cann the Union, the Constitution, religion and society, and find a single valuable thought, or manly expression, or

slippery demagogue, 'a motley assemblage of white, And such was anniversary week, religiously, in Ne

in all her Bedlams,' 'a parti-colored collection of cream- tudes who had the rare privilege of listening to the faced, skim-milk-faced, snuff-faced and ebony-faced Anti-Slavery Lecture delivered by Hon. Charles Suntors who have worked themselves by degrees down to as published without abridgment in the Tribune, Inthe level of fiends, and are bent on a scheme of gigan- dependent, Anti-Slavery Standard, Ohio Anti-Slavery emissary, who has never been naturalized,' (!!!) 'the this city, in pamphlet form, by Ticknor & Co., and at alv and hypocritical tactics of the Belials of the conclave,' 'old men with hoary heads besmirching their lay it before our readers, if the press of matter would

pouring of vituperation, falsehood, scorn and hellish notice in another column, that this gifted woman and malevolence, because the right to make merchandize of eloquent speaker will lecture at the Music Hall on Suntioning the vilest oppression beneath the sun, and the hope that she will have large audiences. No one will Declaration of Independence appealed to in proof of the regret listening to her. She was unanimously chosen nalienable right of every human being to life, liberty, to act as President of the Woman's Rights Convention

An interesting, straight-forward letter from Jo religion, and profess a patriotic abhorrence of 'treason,' Also, another from HENRY C. WRIGHT. Also, the letand a holy horror of 'infidelity'!!—thus demonstrat-ter of Rev. Dr. Bellows, upon which we have so freely

At REDDING & Co's TEA and COFFEE STORE, 198 systematically made, on such a scale of transcendent washington street, (opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,) may villany, are sustained by the most liberal patronage, be found fine old Mocha and Java Coffee, fresh roasted possess a wide circulation, and represent the general and ground, and perfectly free from adulteration, a sentiment of the great community in which they are the lowest prices. Also, Rio and Cuba Coffee. In adpublished. What, then, is the difference between New dition, a large assortment of Green and Black Teas, York and New Orleans? Encouraged, nay, stimulated of all qualities and prices. To accommodate families by such vigorous cooperation, why should not the at a distance, they offer five pounds of good Ninyong to scorn the efforts of the Abolitionists, for \$1 50; do. do. good Oolong for \$1 75; do. do. and the ruffians of Missouri invade and subjugate fair Southong for \$1 50; do. do. good Southong for Kansas, and the Slave Power resolve upon lengthening \$1 75; do. do. extra Southong for \$2 00. Their 3. Though never before was anniversary week in streets, where the same choice articles are sold. Call, New York so quickened on the subject of slavery, yet examine, and buy at a bargain.

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON, At the Annual Meeting of the American Acti. Starm

Society, in New York, May 9, 1855. In almost totally at variance with the slaveholding

I am almost track, a state of this great nation; but in one thing, I an at agreement with them. I agree entirely with the declaration of the Richmond Examiner, to this if

There is no intelligent man, of any party or series of the United States, who does not know and feel that the question of Slavery is the vital question of the Republic—more important in its bearings upon the datiny of the American people than all other question moral, political, and religious, combined. Politican may cry peace, but there is no peace for the slavehold.

I endorse this statement as true in every particular There is but one great issue before this na but one issue; and that pertains to the triumph either of Liberty or Slavery-either to the salvation or to the of Liberty or Shavery critical to the calvation or to the overthrow of our republic. It is also true that there is no peace for the slaveholder '; and while there live on the American soil one human being in whose been there is a spark of liberty left alive, there shall he no peace to the slaveholder until he repeats. In the year 1829, I went from the old Bay Stan b

the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of editing in anti-slavery journal, with the design expressly and qu clusively to seek the liberation of two millions of slave at that period held in bondage, whose complexim di fered from my own. Little did I dream, at that hop that it was not simply the cause of the black men the I went there to plead, but the cause of every man lin ing in this country; that it was a question wide as the whole world, in the settlement of which there is a nation or people not directly interested. Little did think that I went there to seek the liberty of while men. What had I to desire at that time? I was go American citizen, recognized as such; the star-spar gled banner waved over my head triumphantiy; I had my constitutional rights guaranteed to me; the whole land was my country; wherever I might choose to go I could travel safely; wherever I wished to speak could give free utterance to my thoughts. So it seems to me then; so I then verily supposed; hence, I m garded it as a work of disinterested philanthropy seek the deliverance of those who had no flag waing over their heads to protect them, no constitu tection for their rights, no country which they only call their own. But in all this, I found, at last, that was entirely mistaken. I only, at that time, any 'me as trees walking '-only saw the black man; betay I see the white man-I see all men in this country, m so far as this country has any influence upon the desinies of the world, I see all mankind embraced in tig great question, directly or indirectly.

In regard to constitutional rights, I stand here as having forfeited my right to go where I please is the United States ; I have a right to speak where I please, and as I please; but you all know that, for me, then is no country that I can call my own-that, in too thirds of the territory of this nation, I may not venture, except at the peril of my life. My crime is, the I believe in the Declaration of American Independence, and in its being carried out impartially towards a human beings existing on the American soil. No man complains of me that I have injured him personally. have sought no man's detriment, and I have endean ored to do humbly what I might to aid and to bless the land of my birth. But I am an outlaw to-day. Then is no constitution for me : there is no Union for me there is no law to protect me as an American citiza and so the struggle has become a struggle for all un who desire to possess liberty in their own person, al to see liberty prevail throughout the earth. Myomis singular only because other men have not borm to testimony against this sum of all villanies. No we ter who the man may be who shall dare to arraign is very as a sin against God, and an outrage um of common humanity; no matter where the man me stand, or what may be his present popularity, or who may be the number of his friends ; the moment he shall dare to call in question the divinity of slavery, salis right to exist on our soil,—the moment he shall so that it ought to be abolished sometime or other, a limit while, at least, before the day of judgment-if he un no more than that, he shall find that he can no long travel safely in the Southern States, and that he's outlaw in that portion of the country.

I wish to give a little documentary evidence as it n spects the treatment of the friends of freedom at the South. Let me give you what a reverend gentlemanthe Rev. Mr. Brownlow-says ought to be the trest ment of all those found at the South, who have in their hearts any opposition to the horrible system of slavery

'The true-hearted citizens of East Tennesse, and property holders, ought to enter into leagues, as whip, black, and ride on a rail, irrespective of an calling, or family associations, every or traveller, who dares to utter one wo to slavery, or who is found it possession of an Aldi-tion document. These are all possession of an Aldiwilling and ready to help others to carry them out

This is a specimen of Southern piety! It is a reerend gentleman who says this-that every preach who dares to utter a single word against slavery on to be tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail, it cause of his opposition to that system; and he sayshis quite ready, for one, to help put on the tar and to held

Not long since, a man had to flee from Missouri: what account? He had said nothing there against it very ; the accusation is not that he undertook to me dle with the slave question on the soil of Misson What did he do, that made it necessary for him find to flee for his life? He wrote a letter to a friend New Hampshire, the State from which he came. letter, accidentally or by design, got opened at the part office, and he was detected in having written to friend in New Hampshire these treasonable seed ments :-

. For Southern men, born and nurtured in the aid * For Southern men, born and nurtures in the of slavery, and even taught to believe it is right at just to uphold it, I have the deepest sympathy and spect; but for that Northern man, whose clustiff who conscience and experience all teach him better, and who comes here and becomes the apologist for, at uses his influence in favor of slavery, I have the numitigated contempt. It is the basest sacrifier principle to selfish ends, and proving recreat to principle to selfish ends, and proving recreat to which every Northern freeman especially unst feel at which every Northern freeman especially unst feel at the contemporary of the second selfish ends. which every Northern freeman especially mast so-know is the vitality of our Republic, the safegast society, the element of national prosperity in exp! stitution that tends to elevate and dignify man.

That was all that he did. He had respect and spapathy for Southern slaveholders, born and puritured the midst of slavery, and surrounded by its correging influences; but, for Northern men who went South and became slaveholders, ay, the fiercest defenders the system, he had nothing but contempt. He pe these sentiments on paper, in a letter intended to b seen by no other person than the one to whom it all addressed in the State of New Hampshire; and yes, al soon as it was known what he had written, he had to flee for his life. I will give you what the editor of the

Mississippian says on the subject :-"Thus did the base wretch play the assassin on unwho supported him—cherishing and propagating softiments at war with their rights—fanning the fance of fanaticism while living in the South, and enjoying he means and hospitality. Of course, Jackson was a little too hot a place for him, and he at once absented his self. We hope our brethren of the press will pass his self. We hope our brethren of the press will pass his around. He is described as a man about twenty-fine around. He is described as a man about twenty-fine years of age, tall, with fair complexion and black where." 'Thus did the base wretch play the assat

And so he is to be identified somewhere, if possit in the South; and if found, he is to be What becomes of your star-spangled banner? What the value of the American Constitution? Where ask, in the name of God, is the American Union, what is it? To this complexion it has come at i that a man may not put on paper a single word of reAnti-Blevery slaveholding thing, I am

RRIBON,

, to this efrty or section and feel that estion of this upon the des-er questions Politicians the slavehold

y particular, tion; there is riumph either tion or to the e that 'there ile there liver whose boson there shall be epents. (Ap-

Bay State to of editing an reasly and ex-lions of slaves implexion difat that hour, ack man that very man liv-on wide as the there is no Little did I erty of while the star-span-pantly; I had te; the whole choose to go, ed to speak, I

So it seemed hence, I re-hilanthropy to o flag waving ch they could at last, that I man ; but now country, and, pon the destibraced in this tand here not

please in the where I please, , for me, there -that, in two may not rencrime is, tha Independence. y towards all soil. No man personally. I have endeavnd to bless the to-day. There erican citizen : le for all men n persons, and th. My case is not borne their

to arraign slarage upon our the man may larity, or what oment he shall lavery, and its t he shall my r other, a little ent-if he says can no longer d that he is an idence as it refreedom at the

d gentleman-

be the treat-

o have in their

ies. No mat-

stem of spaces Tennessee, and leagues, and pective of age, eacher, eitizen in opposition on of an Aboli-its, and we are them out. ! It is a rerevery preache a slavery ought

on a rail, be-nd be says he is tar and to hold n Missouri : on ere against sla-lertook to melil of Missouri. for him finally to a friend in he came. His ened at the post written to his sonable senti-

red in the midst it is right and pathy and renose education, better, and yes ologist for, and it have the most est sacrifice of cereaut to that ye must feel and it yes inity in every inity man.* espect and sym-and nurtured in

its corrupting o went South, st defenders of empt. He put intended to be o whom it was tten, he had to he editor of the

sassin on those opagating sening the fiame of denjoying her son was a little absented hims will pass him out twenty-five and black whisere, if possible,

be lynched! nner? What is on? Where, I can Union, and come at last, le word of rep-sen going to the South, and becoming slaveholders, without being com-South, and occounting an extensive at without being comgion of our country. This is the spirit of the

outh.
I said I began this enterprise with the design exclulesist organizating black people, not dreaming girely of emancipating mack people, not dreaming that white people were held in bondage, or that any or that white people were price in conuage, or that any of then would be there is a case on trial in New Orin which a white female is claimed as a slave. hears, in suren a state of the suit is yet pending. The New Orleans Delta of

the 12th inst. says:

A suit was yesterday filed in the Sixth District
Cost. on behalf of Josephine Smith, alias Barrett, in
which the allegations are as follows: That she is
which fully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
wronfully and illegally claimed as a slave, by Lionel
C. Levy, whose residence is in the city of New Orleans,
C. Levy, whose residence is in the city of New Orleans,
and by Joseph Cohen, who resides at Charleston,

What does she say for herself?

What does she say for herself?

She allegs that when she lived in the house of said she allegs that when she lived in the house of said she are to the said Barrett then, and at all other family, and that said Barrett then, and at all other simes, reated her and presented her to the world as his times, reated her and a being both free and white. Petalog the said she had a she said says associated with white persons, and has been considered a free white with white persons, and has been considered a free white with that she was educated as a free white person was both English and French schools, where none but shot English and French schools, where none but white helidren were knowingly admitted; that the white shill be shown that she her to the public theatres, and set her with himself in the dress circle, where none but white persons were knowingly admitted.

This is the person claimed to-day as a slave in the State of Louisiana! I need not say to any of you in this audience, who are familiar with the complexion of the slave system, through the bleaching process, that the day has gone by for any distinction on the ground of color, and that persons of as fair complexion as can te found in the world are now groaning in the prisonhouse of the South, and are all the more valuable on account of their white complexion, if they are females, because they can then be sold for the vilest purposes. You see, therefore, that we are all interested in this matter; that no person can say, 'I am safe, my wife is safe, my mother or my child is safe; none but black people can be enslaved.' Slavery cares not for any hody's complexion; no person is safe.

Little did I think, when I went to Baltimore, that I went there to rescue Christianity from the foulest stigma ever cast upon it; for at that time it was not the fashion to run to the Bible to vindicate slavery as a Divine institution. Now, all over the South, and injeed all over the country, with honorable exceptions, they who claim to be the authorized expounders of the Word of God undertake to prove that slavery is in accordance with the Old and New Testaments, is consistent with natural and revealed religion, and, consequently, as a logical deduction, that the Anti-Slavery movement is an infidel movement, conflicting with the will and word of God. We 'infidels' have to vindicate the Christianity of Jesus Christ. We declare, for ourselves, that there is no stain of blood upon it; that there is no oppression whatever which it sanctions, that it ognizes the brotherhood of the human race: that every human being is a dear child of God, and that all are alike precious in his estimation; and we affirm that whoever says Jesus Christ winked at slavery, connivel at it, or sanctioned it, is one who casts the fulest imputation upon his character; and if he says that Christianity, as revealed, exemplified and vindicated in the person of Jesus Christ, sustains and sanctions that system, ' he is a liar, and the truth is not in him.' (Applause.)

I did not suppose that Slavery would at last find so such support, on the part of the nation, as to dare to throw off the mask, and avow its purpose of eternizing itself on the American soil. But the hour has come or it to reveal its hideous features. It has done so; it is against all mitigation of the system. In the language of the Richmond Examiner, it says:

of the Richmond Examiner, it says:

It is all an hallucination to suppose that we are ever going to get rid of slavery, or that it will ever be desirable to do so. It is a thing that we cannot do without—that is righteous, profitable and permanent, and that belongs to Southern society as inherently, intrinsically and durably as the white race itself. Southern men should act as if the canopy of heaven were inscribed with a covenant, in letters of fire, that the negro is here, and here forever—is our property, and ours forever—is never to be emancipated—is to be kept hard at work, and in rigid subjection all his days.

This is now the attitude of the whole body of slaveholders in our country-that slavery is a part of our national existence; that they nomore dream of getting rid of it than they do of committing suicide; that it is indispensable to the safety and the prosperity of the republic. They are hostile to every form of mitigation.

There are those who say they cannot go with the Abhis a system, they tell us, which has many abuses, and they are in favor of having the abuses all removed. What are the abuses of the slave system? I never knew any such person to define those abuses, or attempt to remove them, even if he himself could understand what they are. It seems to me, that we, as human beings, as fathers and mothers, as brothers and sisters, as husbands and wives, might easily come to the conclusion, that the putting of a father, a mother, a husband, a wife, a child on the auction-block, to be sold to the highest bidder, was an abuse, an outrageous share of slavery, if you please, that ought to be put away forever. Well, a few months since, the Governer of Alabama seemed to think so too, and so, in his message to the Legislature of that State, he submitted eccamendation, that a law should be passed, by which children under five years of age should not be alleved to be taken from their parents, and sold away. The Richmond Enquirer, an oracle on this subject, ame down upon the Governor of Alabama, and with

This recommendation strikes us as being most unwise and impolitic. If slaves are property, then should
they be at the absolute disposal of the master, or be
subject only to such legal provisions as are designed for
the protection of life and limb. If the relation of master
sol slave be infringed for one purpose, it would be diffacult of any limit to the encroachment. If the slaveholder yield one point to the demands of abolition fanaticism, be will but embolden the spirit which he aims
to conciliate, and will be driven to some more substanconciliate, and will be driven to some more substan-

The recommendation of the Governor fell to the ground, and nobody gave any heed to it; and the whole th to-day stands in the attitude of a determination to make slavery eternal-never to mitigate any of its ures, but to keep it always just what it is !

did not expect to live to see such a development as this; but it shows what the crisis is in which we find tursolves. I did not suppose, when I began, that we should be called upon to advocate the dissolution of the a existing religiously between the North and South; but the hour has come when we must separate, or elsur souls must be stained with the blood of the slave Hew any man who can put two ideas together, who can calculate that two and two make four, can suppose, for moment, that there can exist, by any possibility, a union between slavery and anti-slavery, between freenen and slaveholders, is to me inexplicable. The very irms indicate everlasting antagonism and undying hosality. The one party in favor of justice, humanity and heelom; the other in favor of oppression, cruelty and blood-how can they walk together? I fully agree with the Mobile Tribune on this subject when it says:

No man with any knowledge, in the South, car amoment believe that there is or can be any har-letween the Christian organizations of the Free the Slave States. Why, then, patch up and en-tropy to check the disruption which will presently be liable between them?

Yes, I ask the clergy who are now assembled from all parts of the North in the city of New York, why this attempt to patch up a false Union between yourelves and the slaveholders of the South? Their condiof religious union is, that you shall acknowledge slavery as divinely instituted, as sustained by the Old and New Testaments; and that you shall declare antiavery to be infidelity. Unless you do this, they will

cut the bonds of your religious union, and separate from you. Certainly, the language of the slaveholding South to the Abolitionists is, 'No Union, religious-

time would ever come when it would be a duty to ad-vocate a dissolution of the American Union; and yet saries were on their way to the Northern cities to ob the hour has come. And now, it is for us to determine tain money and recruits, a letter appeared in a Net whether we shall have any portion of our country left for the cause of freedom and of God, or whether, bowing down and doing the behest of the Slave Power, the whole land shall be hurried to destruction. God knows that I desire no dissolution of any Union worthy of the distress; but the special burden was the horrid outname. We ought to be one people, from the Atlantic rages against religious liberty, and the cruel violence to the Pacific. Our institutions ought to be homogeneous; our industry ought everywhere to be inspired by the same motives, and freedom ought everywhere to worshipping God according to the dictates of their conto the Pacific. Our institutions ought to be homogenereign. But, if we have an oligarchy in our country, sciences. They had shrewdly calculated that no chord who have obtained the mastery over four millions of in that part of the country where money was, would visually in the country where money was, we will not consider the country where money was, we will not consider the country where money was, we will not consider the country where money was, we will not consider the country where money was, we will not consider the country where money was, we will not consider the country where we will not consider the country where we will not consider the country where money was also considered the country where we will not consider the country where money was also considered the country where money was a considered the country where money was a considered the country where we will not consider the country where we will not consider the constant of the country where we will not consider the constant of the country where we will not consider the constant of the country where we will not consider the constant of the country where we will not consider the country where we will not constant of the country where we will not constant of the country people, to make them their chattel slaves; if they de-clare to us that they consider it a crime not to be for-given, on the part of any man, to refuse to bow down to their power, and to sanction their cruelty; if they wrote a reply, in substance as follows :are resolved to make every friend of freedom an outlaw, who shall never be permitted to tread on their
soil; then, I say, they have dissolved the Union already,
and we have got to do one of two things: either to be
vassals ourselves, or to declare that we wash our hands
of blood-guiltiness in this matter, and leave them to

the American Anti-Slavery Society, or to any of its op- evidence of their Catholicism, and taken and subscribes heavily on the mind of every one who knows who and obtain title to a foot of land without fulfilling these what Dr. Wayland is. At a great anti-Nebraske meeting, held in the city of Providence, Rhode-Island, while the Nebraska bill was before Congress, in the course of to a strict conformity; on the contrary, the Spanish or a very able and powerful speech made by Dr. Way- Mexican government had a perfect right to punish or

forever ! (Loud applause.)

ANOTHER WAR TO INCREASE THE PROFITS OF tistics, and found which is the most numerous sect in SLAVE-GENERATORS AND HUMAN FLESH- the United States, and he has been dipped, and endors-JOBBERS, AND TO PERPETUATE THEIR POW- ed as a second Washington, by the Governor of Mas-ER OVER US ALL.-No. IIL

There is a historical parallel which will forewarn about for endorsers of himself. itself in ease on Lethe's wharf.'

had been abandoned, Jackson sent a special message to cated it to me, that Jackson but a few days before had Congress, in which he professed to repudiate and de- declared to him, [Burton,] at the White House, that nounce the idea of recognizing Texan independence, till one of several conditions should be fulfilled: 1st, that it had been acknowledged by Mexico; or secondly, by one or more of the leading powers of Europe; because, he said, the revolt and revolution were alleged land, on the strength of Jackson's promise, and proto have been effected by the agency of American citi- posed to his son to present him with 1000 acres and a into suspicion if we moved first; or, thirdly, until it that country. The young man had the good sense and dist, next to Calboun, in the country or the world, tract to supply live oak for our navy. He took me s

long enough to reach round Cuba and Porto Rico.

Jackson also recommended that \$3,000,000 should be placed at his disposal, for the purpose of 'making reprisals,' should Mexico refuse or delay to comply with all our demands. The best of the farce was, that in all our demands. The best of the farce was, that in tions. Pierce has asked twice for money and the war plained of a popular magazine for refusing to put intended for another purpose. Thus were we humbug- great subject and me will not be inopportune. ged and dragooned into a war for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and its despotic and corrupt lished in several other political papers. In the course power in the government, and over the industry and of the spring of 1836, after Houston's army of brigands

operation is to be repeated; the same great question is the decisive battle, the publication was made in an antiagain before us. Congress is dispersed, and if it should slavery paper published in Philadelphia, called the be called together, it will not be the Congress in which Times, and edited by Lewis Gunn. But to publish in the North has any confidence, but one devoted to the in-terests and completely at the command of slaveholders; of influencing any party in the country, any politician one hated and branded for the violation of a solemn in power, or deserving to be so. The title of the articompact on one part, and the betrayal of a great trust on the other. We must be saved, if saved at all, In the year 1842, I wrote for the National Intellithrough the presses of the free States, because they are gencer, at the request of a member of Congress, a very the only free presses; and we to them, and we to their full examination of the causes, real and pretended, and ded, or corrupt, in this crisis !

ing South to the Abolitionists is, 'No Union, religiously, with Abolitionists!' They are consistent men; they cannot, as slaveholders, say otherwise. On our part, as Abolitionists, we meet them as frankly and directly, and say, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously!'—and so the hour has come that we separate. All this is logical; all this is a moral and a religious necessity.

I did not suppose, twenty-five years ago, that the thous would ever come when it would be a dark to addressing the complete to the justice of their cause, which they had long been industriously employed in exciting and chierishing throughout the United States. Several time would ever come when it would be a dark to addressing the property of the conspiratory, hatched in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and the in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and the in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and the in the White House, and then in the fifth year of in the White House, and the in the Whit

take the dreadful responsibility on their own heads.
(Appause.)

I bring these remarks to a close, (not wishing to should be of the Roman Catholic faith, and from the respass on your time at greater length, as others are old Louisiana territory, which, up to a recent date, had to follow, whom you would like to hear,) by giving always been under Catholic sovereigns, and much of you the views of Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, on this question of the dissolution of the Union; a gen-tleman of great caution and the utmost circumspec-ligion and the Spanish Constitution, which tolerated no ion—one who has never given any countenance to other. That all the settlers had furnished satisfactory erations, and, therefore, one whose words will weigh these oaths, is proved by the fact that they could not expel them for fraud and perjury, if, not being Catho *I value the Union as much as any man. I would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but Justice, and Truth, and Liberty. When I must surrender these as the price of the Union, the Union becomes at once at thing which I abhor. To form a Union for the sake of perpetuating oppression is to make myself an oppressor. This I cannot be, for I love liberty as much for my neighbor as myself. To sacrifice my liberty for the sake of the Union is impossible. God made me free, and I cannot be in bondage to any man. for my neighbor as myself. To sacribce my liberty for the sake of the Union is impossible. God made me free, and I cannot be in bondage to any man.

'Taking Christ for my example, and striving to imbibe his spirit, can I do otherwise than take to my bosom every oppressed and down-trodden child of humanity? Jesus Christ, my master, is not ashamed to call them brethren, and can I have any partnership in an attempt to trample them under foot? The Union itself becomes to me an accursed thing, if I must first steep it in the tears and blood of those for whom Christ died.

I ask Dr. Wayland, and every other man, whething the same of the same of the same is the form of the same of the sam I ask Dr. Wayland, and every other man, whether we have ever had any other Union than the themselves. The editor, after amusing me several one which he has here described; whether the tears days, (every hour being important,) by pretending to and blood of the oppressed millions of our land have have the communication under consideration, refused not always stained that Union; and whether, to pur-chase the Union at the outset, these oppressed people friend of the anti-slavery cause, who was connected were not put upon the altar of destruction, and have with the Journal of Commerce; and he, after using ever since been given over to remediless ruin? I, too, his utmost endeavors to procure its insertion in some will sacrifice, with Dr. Wayland, or with any other political press of New York, returned it to me in de man, everything for the Union of this country, except ruth, Justice, and Liberty; but, when I am called to Sam Houston, the father of all the filibusters in the sacrifice these, I say, no; I will be true to God, to my land, goes about peddling this and a few more hold and own soul, and to Liberty, and let such a Union perish big lies, his entire stock in trade, calculating to be paid in votes of Christian men to elevate him to the seat of Washington! He has looked into religious sta-

sachusetts, who would be better employed in looking as, if we are not 'duller than the fat weed that rots At the time to which I was referring, a friend in Philadelphia, a son of Hutchins G. Burton, Ex-In the year 1836, when all hopes of taking Texas by Governor of North Carolina, informed me that his diplomacy, and by corrupting Mexican functionaries, father had told him on the very day that he communizens, and our motives would be very naturally brought gang of twelve slaves, if he would emigrate with him to was demonstrated, beyond a reasonable doubt, that honesty to reject the offer. He was a mulatto, highly Texas was capable of maintaining independence, and respected in the city, and vouched for in the highest performing the duties and sustaining the relations of a terms by the Hon. John Sargeant. Besides this, I had separate sovereignty. Simultaneously, the Governor of met in the same year, in the Navy Department at South Carolina, perhaps the greatest slave-propagan- Washington, a Mr. Horton from Texas, who had a con gave a fierce anti-annexation blast in his annual mes- much into his confidence as to tell me how I could hold sage. These specious appearances completely disarmed slaves in Texas, though slavery was nominally prohibsage. These specious appearance completely disarrated the North. Even Abolitionists, who had not slept for years except on their arms, were cheated by the profound dissimulation. Six weeks afterwards, without tices for ninety-nine years! He stated also, that when the slightest change in the situation or relations of the decree of 1829, abolishing slavery throughout Mex Texas, a motion for the recognition was sprung upon the Senate, with the avowal of the mover that it was sist it; that thereupon he had come to Washington to according to the wishes of the President. He at the obtain arms and ammunition, and that there would same time sent a message recommending war with have been a fight, if the Mexicans had not backed out Mexico, and, as a preliminary, 'a demand to be made and let them alone with their slaves. I was also put in from the deck of a man-of-war,' of immediate settle-ment and satisfaction of 'a list of outrages' as long as that which Pierce hangs out against Spain-just about that said Swartwout, being then Collector of New York long enough to reach round Cuba and Porto Rico. had loaded a vessel with men, munitions and arms

the budget of those demands, there were claims to the and the complicity of our Executive and his subordiamount of millions, which the Mexican government had nates therein, induced me to prepare a full exposition of never seen or heard of, and which our own Commission- the plot in all its branches and bearings, so far as it had ers, when sitting afterwards, under the treaty of Guada- become known to me. It was in the form of numbers for a loupe, utterly rejected. Congress declined to trustJackson newspaper, and four or five of the first were sent to the with the funds and the war power, as they again declined New York American. They were favorably received, to trust Van Buren. Polk, judging from this expe and the publication promised. Subsequently, the edirience that it was of no use to ask Congress to authorize him to make war, concluded to begin a war withting that the first number was in type, and would apout any authority at all, and then see whether North- pear the following day. It did not appear, and after ern men would have the courage and integrity to op- three or four weeks, my manuscript was returned, on pose and denounce it. Their superior baseness and demand, without any explanation. Mr. Charles King, poltroonery more than answered his highest expecta- who was the editor of the American, has lately compower, and been repulsed. He is now precisely at the lish some correspondence of his father, a very noble point where Polk was when he issued the order, which man, illustrative of the history of the ordinance of 1787. he knew would bring on immediate war, and which he The reminiscence of the way in which he treated thi

had been recruited and supplied, and at the very time esources of this whole country.

After the brief interval of less than ten years, the that they were fighting, with the desperation of pirates,

cause and their country, if they are negligent, or delu-ded, or corrupt, in this crisis!

shur, Wise, Cass, Cushing and company, to consummate the plot of annexation. The editors declined with the utmost courtesy, objecting to the publication, that the subject had passed into history?! and that they saw some danger in reviving the discussion.' Each of these propositions devoured the other. If there was dan-

the utmost courtery, objecting to the publication, that they saw some danger in reviving the discussion. Each of these propositions decoured the other. If there was danger, the subject had not passed into history; and it is that passed into history; there was no danger.

Two years after my application to the New York American to be permitted to state through a press, by which they might reach the country, such facts as those about Burton, Swartcout, &c., Burton died, and mong his papers was found a latter containing Jackson's promise to make him first Generom of Taxes; and ten years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that press had suppressed all mention of the years after that pressed the years after that pressed the years after that years after years after that years after that years after that years after years years years after years years years years years years years years

rare and most welcome events. Perhaps a brief mention of the Hutchinson Brothers' concert, and the antislavery lecture of Theodore Parker, both of which transpired in this city during the past week, may interest

the readers of THE LIBERATOR. The concert was announced in all the newspapers, and by handbills, and drew together as large an audience-about 500-as could be contained in the Odd Fellows' Hall, the only eligible place for public meetsensors that, the only engine piace for public meetings in the city. Those minstrels of humanity sung in their best style, and their pieces in behalf of liberty ('The Nebraskality,' 'Jordan,' etc.) were roundly applicated, with even less intermingling discord of hisses

plauded, with even less intermingling discord of hisses than those pungent strains excite in some hunker-ridden, priest-deluded communities of New England. The fact is, that general and severe condemnations of slavery are in almost every man's mouth, and the gross inconsistency of hating the abolitionists, who would put an end to this acknowledged monstrous wrong, is becoming so plainly visible that the community are ashamed of it. I have discussed the slavery question with scores of persons since residing here, and the only one who defended it on principle was a native of Massachusetts!

Theodore Parker's lecture was delivered on Friday night, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to a full audience. He was introduced by the venerable and heroic Thomas Garrett—the Isaac T. Hopper of Delaware. Mr. Parker spoke for upwards of an hour and a half, on the 'Relation of Slavery to Democratic Institutions in America.' His manner was very calm and carnest, and his address bristled with striking facts and iron-linked reasoning, relieved by passages of deep pathos and strokes of fine humor. He compared, with some minuteness, the results of freedom in the States of New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island, with those of slavery in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Delaware, showing by census of fine humor. He compared, with some minuteness, the results of freedom in the States of New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island, with those of slavery in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Delaware, showing by census returns of population, wealth and education, what a miserable tool to work with bond labor is beside free labor. He was listened to with close attention and perfect decorum, and upon concluding received the thanks of the meeting, with only one dissenting voice. No attempt was made, inside or out, to disturb the lecture; though threats of 'tar and feathers' had been uttered by a few rowdies at the top and bottom of society. Free and full discussion in regard to the master evil of America is now certain to go on here, and by Mr. Parker's first public address on slave soil, the wedge is fairly entered which shall rend this beautiful State from the grasp of the 'Black Power.'

I was so fortunate yesterday as to be able to attend

I was so fortunate yesterday as to be able to attend the dedicatory exercises of the Progressive Friends' meeting-house, near Kennett Square, Pa. The day was extremely unpropitious, a soaking rain having fallen continually from before daylight till 5 P. M.; but this was matter of rejoicing rather than regret to most of the people assembled, as it freshened the vegetation, withering from drought. A prettier, neater, yet more the properties of the bill as it will, be noticed he specially refers to one of those amendments as unconstitutional. simple and Quaker-like house of worship, I never saw than the one just dedicated. It will contain at least

than the one just dedicated. It will contain at least 500 persons, and is provided with comfortably cushioned settees. Its location is in a beautiful lawn, near cross roads, with noble groves—' God's first temples'—near by. It is all paid for.

The morning exercises commenced by the reading of Scripture by Joseph A. Dugdale; a sublime prayer was uttered by Theodore Parker; remarks were made by Oliver Johnson, and Prof. Harvey, of Philadelphia; previously, however, a presiding officer and secretaries were chosen.

Soon after 1 o'olock, the afternoon exercises commenced, and for nearly two and a half hours, Mr. Parker held as if it was spell-bound the densely packed assemblage. I saw many a lip quiver and many an eye moisten as he spoke of the great want of our times—a church that shall search after and welcome new truth, and battle fearlessly with giant sins. I shall attempt no synopsis of his discourse; but believe the seed of good principles he that day scattered fell into the very richest soil.

The Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends commencesto-day in the above-mentioned house. A very interesting season of 'grace' is expected; and if able to be present and profit thereby, you shall hear from me again.

W. S. G.

Friends commences to-day in the above-mentioned house. A very interesting season of 'grace' is expected; and if able to be present and profit thereby, you shall hear

A very interesting season of "grace" is expected; and if able to be present and profit thereby, you shall hear from me again.

W. S. G.

Correction. The amount expended by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its auxiliary Societies, during the past year, was incorrectly stated in last week's paper. The correct amount is \$29,678 60; leaving a balance of \$5,793 09.

It is to be understood that this balance includes the balances in the treasuries of the auxiliary Societies. The actual balance in the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society is \$3,982; of which \$1800 were given for the special purpose of tracts and publications, and still another portion to be expended in Rhode lasland and New Hampshire; leaving less than \$2000 applicable for the ordinary purposes of the Society during the coming summer and autumn.

Constitution would let her; but she had always been scared by the cry of 'unconstitutionality.' He would pass without the passage of the bill. The question was then taken on the proposition to lay on the table, and it was lost.

Mr. Hall then said he hoped the bill would pass without debate. The time had passed for temperizing. By passing this bill we give ten-fold force to the noble principles which lie at the foundation of our institutions.

Mr. Baker advocated the passage of the bill, and said that the document from the Attorney General had no obusiness in the Senate. His opinion was of no more importance than the opinion of any Senator. Mr. Baber in the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society is \$3,982; of which \$1800 were given for the special purpose of tracts and publications, and still another portion to be expended in Rhode leaves the detestable business of man-hunting to those for whose benefit it is conducted. He would go to the extremest limits of the Constitution to defend freedom.

Mr. Richmond remarked that the opinion of the Attorney General bore a date, which made it evident that the could not have seen how the bill was amended before it was finally passed. He hoped the Sen

urrements.

Notwithstanding my earnest approval of many of the provisions of this bill for the reasons given, I am constrained to withhold my sanction.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW BEDFORD, May 19, 1855.

To His Excellency Henry J. Gardner:

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

Note .- On the 16th of May, I transmitted to the Hon.

"The vote, on passing the bill, over the Governor's veto, was as follows:

YEAS—Albee, Andrews, Baker, Batchelder, Black, Buttrick, Carpenter, Cook, DeWitt, Evans, Fisher, Fletcher, Hall, Hawkes, Hildreth, Hitchcock, Huse, Libby, Lucas, Maine, Pierce, Pillsbury, Raymond, Richmond, Robinson, Sellew, Vincent, Ward, Warren, White, Wright, Beachley, (President,)—32.

NATS—Stedman, Barker, Tinney—3.

ABSENT—Baxter, Dawley, Denny, Palmer—4.

In the House of Representatives-

In the House of Representatives—
At a few minutes past twelve o'clock, a message of His Excellency Gov. Gardier, came from the Senate, accompanying his veto of the Personal Liberty Bill.
The action of the Senate upon the bill was read, and the message of the Governor, both of which were listened to with great attention. A note was also read from the Attorney General, expressing the opinion that the bill is obnoxious to many objections, and contains certain unconstitutional provisions.

The Speaker then stated the question before the House to be, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, and it was taken with the following result: Yeas—229—Nays 76. So the bill was passed.

Both Houses adjourned finally on Monday evening.

Salute on the Common. The Free Soil members of the Legislature fired a salute on the Common on Monday afternoon, in honor of their great victory—the passage of the Personal Liberty Bill in the Legislature over the Governor's veto, by a large majority. The salute consisted of one gun for each State and one for Kansas, and cost exactly \$50.—Boston Herald.

Du. J. S. Rock.—We take up our pen with no small amount of pleasure, to notice the lecture of this truly talented colored man, upon 'The unity of the human race, and the present position of the Slave Power,' which was delivered at Cochituate Hall, Friday evening, before a highly respectable audience. The part of the lecture devoted to the races was purely of a scientific character, and was masterly handled. He completely riddled the whole classification in a manner truly worthy of his critical, scientific and logical abilities, and apparently carried even the pro-slavery part of the audience with him. We saw a gentleman there who has generally been considered as one of the most pro-slavery men of this Commonwealth, applauding the most radical sentiments. His arguments upon slavery were equally logical. He argued the rights of the master and the slave, and the question of human rights, at much length, and like a statesman who had devoted his life in his country's service. We cannot do him justice upon paper. There is now a great demand to have him repeat it again. He will repeat it anywhere in the New England States where he may have invitations. He is truly a terse writer, a close reasoner and a chaste speaker, and must hereafter take his position as one of the first orators of this country.—Evening Telegraph.

Dr. Rock's address is No. 191 Washington street,

Dr. Rock's address is No. 191 Washington street,

The MRS. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, of New York, will lecture on Sundry afternoon, May 27th, at the ringing of the second bell, in the lecture room of the Mussic Hall. Subject: HUMAN RIGHTS, and the result of their violation on the South and on the North, suit of their violation on the South and on the North, as exemplified by Slavery.

In the evening, Mrs. Rose will lecture at the same place, at 7 o'clook. Sulject: The Education, Social Position, and Legal and Political Rights of Woman. Admittance, 10 cents, to defray expenses.

EF CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-lows:— North Easton, Mass., Sunday, May 27.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—
Rochester, N. H., Friday, May 25.
S. Newmarket, "Sunday, 27.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Sluvery Society, will lecture in Montague, Mass., Sunday, May 27.

BALL'S

MAMMOTH PICTORIAL TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Anti-Slavery work, gotten up by colored men who have lived over twenty years in the South, will be exhibited in Amory Hall, commencing Monday evening, April 30.

April 30.

This magnificent Painting has been prepared at an immense expense, and in point of size, variety of scenery, and excellence of execution, surpasses any work of the kind ever presented to the American public.

It covers more than 23,000 feet of canvass, and contains views of Charleston, S. C., Balize, New Orleans, Natchez, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Washington City, Boston, Niagara Falls; also, of

A VOYAGE FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA.

Nearly all the scenes were sketched from nature, expressly for this work.
From its immense size, it is divided into Four Parts.
For particulars, see small bills.
Cards of admission, 25 cents.

During the approaching anniversary week in Boston, we hope all who claim to take an interest in the development of genius, talent and moral worth, on the part of free colored persons, will improve the opportunity to witness Ball's Manmoth Panorama at Amory Hall, which is deserving of the highest commendation

COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

and the most liberal patronage. 1-Ed. Lib.

COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A sa means of enlightening public sentiment on an interesting, but much-neglected, department of American History, the subscriber has been induced to make a compilation of facts portraying the patrictism and bravery exhibited by Colored Americans, on land and sea, in 'times that tried men's souls,' embracing the old French War of '55, the Revolution of '75, the struggle of 1812, and subsequent periods. These facts have been gleaned from military records, State documents, private correspondence, and fireside conversations, confirmed by oral and written testimonies of John Hancock, Governor Eastis, the late Judge Story, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Tristam Burgess, Hon. Charles Pinckney, etc., etc., and by the tributes of Washington, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Thomas Jefferson and Gen. Jackson.

The subscriber is indebted for further interesting facts and testimonies to John G. Whittier, (the Bard of Freedom); Wendell Phillips, Esq.; J. W. C. Pennington, D. P.; William Howard Day, Esq.; Rev. Theodore Parker, Charles Lenox Remend, Hon. Charles Summer, Prof. Wm. G. Allen, Lydis Maria Child, James McCane Smith, M. D.; Hon. Henry Wilson, J. Mercet Langston, Esq.; David Lee Child, Esq.; Rev. Daniel A. Payne, Hon. Anson Burlingame, James M. Whitfield, (the Poet;) Robert Purvis, Esq.; Hon. J. R. Giddings, Rev. Henry Bighland Garnet, Prof. Ge. B. Vashon, Edmund Jackson, Esq.; Robert Morris, Esq.; Rev. Amos G. Beman. Dr. M. R. Delany, William Wells Brown, Lewis and Milton Clark, Rev. Henry F. Harrington. the late Henry Bibb, Angelina J. Knox, Rev. John W. Lewis, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Wm. Yates, Esq.; Wm. J. Watkins, Esq.; and several others.

The work will contain an extract from the Address of the National Convention of July, 1853, and will be interspersed with interesting sketches (public and personal) of the Battle of New Orleans, the Insurrection of Nat. Turner in Virginia, and Denmark Veazie in South Carolina, and the New York Plot of 1741, as in part detailed by Peleg W. Chandl

ANTI-

RO

WT T

in advan

IT!

relating be direct

OF!

orted t

T

of the

LOBING

very qu

WM

Y

REF

A SOU

and for

in all th

erature To cour

had the

Thee

favor of but the and the

the just weaker tion its

that w

and we

as the in 1852 it in its

the asc

ster's c

stood s

a secti of the and he

became the No

party ent to

cause nism l The in itse ed to

Tariff

Composition always avower Free-

quired ton re interf Aboli the N

of No

Slave ic Ac Demo

North felt the alliant open temp cord, very and supp Whit

Tayl pled to th

nism both dent Abol North ka b

of to

POETRY.

From the Little Pilgrim. THE BAREFOOT BOY. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan ! With thy turned-up pantaloons, And thy merry whistled tunes-

With thy rel lip, redder still Kissed by strawberries on the hill-With the sunshine on thy face, Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace From my beart I give thee joy-I was once a barefoot boy Prince thou art-the grown-up man Only is republican. Let the million-dollared ride-Barefoot, trudging at his side, Thou hast more than he can buy, In the reach of ear and eye-Outward sunshine, inward joy Blessings on thee, barefoot boy

Oh! for boyhood's painless play, Sleep that wakes in laughing day, Health that mocks the doctor's rules, Knowledge, never learned of schools, Of the wild bee's morning chase, Of the wild flower's time and place, Flight of fowl, and habitude Of the tenants of the wood. How the tortoise bears his shell. How the woodchuck digs his cell, And the ground-mole sinks his well; How the robin feeds her young. How the oriole's nest is hung: Where the whitest lilies blow, Where the freshest berries grow, Where the ground-nut trails its vine. Where the wood-grape's clusters shine ; Of the black wasp's cunning way, Mason of his walls of clay, And the architectural plans Of grey-hornet artizans!-For, eschewing books and tasks, Nature answers all he asks; Hand in hand with her he walks. Face to face with her he talks, Part and parcel of her joy,-Blessings on the barefoot boy ! Oh ! for boyhood's time of June,

Crowding years in one brief moon, When all things I heard or saw, Me, their master, waited for. I was rich in flowers and trees, Humming birds and honey bees; For my sport the squirrel played, Plied the snouted mole his spade: For my taste the blackberry cone Purpled over hedge and stone; Laughed the brook for my delight Through the day and through the night, Whispering at the garden wall, Mine the sand-rimmed pickerel pond, Mine the walnut slopes beyond, Mine the bending orchard trees, Apples of Hesperides! Still, as my horizon grew, Larger grew my riches too; All the world I saw or knew, Seemed a complex Chinese toy,

Fashioned for a barefoot boy !

Oh ! for festal dainties spread.

Like my bowl of milk and bread,-Pewter spoon and bowl of wood, On the door-stone, grey and rude O'er me, like a regal tent, Cloudy-ribbed, the sun-set bent, Purple-curtained, fringed with gold Looped in many a wind-swung fold : While for music came the play Of the pied frogs orchestra; And, to light the noisy quire, Lit the fly his lamp of fire. I was monarch: pomp and joy Waited on the barefoot boy Cheerily, then, my little man, Live and laugh, as boyhood can ! Though the flinty slopes be hard. Stubble-speared the new-mown sward, Every morn shall lead thee through Fresh baptisms of the dew; Every evening from thy feet Shall the cool wind kiss the heat All too soon these feet must hide In the prison cells of pride. Lose the freedom of the sod. Like a colt's for work be shed. Made to tread the mills of toil. Up and down in ceaseless moil-Happy if their track be found Never on forbidden ground-Happy if they sink not in Quick and treacherous sands of sin. Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy, Ere it passes, barefoot hov !

> From the National Era. A RETROSPECT.

BY CAROLINE BRIGGS MASON. Oh God ! I thank thee for each wish Denied as well as granted; Since, oft-times, what I craved, if given,

Had proved what least I wanted. And, pausing at this finished round. This cycle of my being, My soul rejoices that its way Is with the great All-Seeing.

His way is better far than ours, Who knows from the beginning ; And he that doubts the gracious end. Repays the grace with sinning.

Who, glancing down his tangled life, Its seeming tricksome phases, But sees revealed a perfect plan.

That all his soul amazes ? Each turning from th' appointed track, Has led directly to it; Each struggle to avoid the lot.

Has forced the struggler through it; Each error brought him to a truth; Each failure, strength to bear it: Each loss, new patience to endure.

Or wisdom to repair it; Each coil of folly, sloth, and pride, Fresh efforts to unwind it: Each sin, its bitter after-taste. That left the cure behind it.

The sharpest discipline of life Has had its end to answer,-As sick men strengthen 'neath the knife That cuts away the cancer.

Oh, hidden wisdom of our God ! Who can by searching know it? And who, by seeking to reveal, But fails the more to show it?

With veiled archangels round the throne, We cover up our faces, And wait the shining of that day That every cloud displaces.

INFILELITY. An 'Infidel' is one who will not bow To what a spurious Church deems sacred now

THE LIBERATOR.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK. New York, May 11, 1856.

To PARKER PILLSBURY, England : DEAR PARKER-I wrote to you respecting the remo val of Judge Loring, stating what the Legislature had

done. The Governor has vetoed the action of the State; rors of the French Revolution, of Heathenism, and es thus, we hope, sealing his political doom. He claims to have done it from honest motives. Few will give him credit for it. I came to New York on the 8th, Tuesday. That eve

ning, though the rain poured, and the streets were muddy, more than three thousand assembled to hear Henry Vilson lecture on the Anti-Slavery movement, in the ing over five thousand. His lecture was replete with ties, and stated that no political party that arrayed itcould to kill it. For one hour and a half he spoke, and not a hiss disturbed him, but bursts of applause followed the utterance of his most radical sentiments.

Then, Wednesday the 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., amid rain and mud, more than three thousand assembled in the same place to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary things, the proposition to form a Northern Confedeof the American Anti-Slavery Society. Garrison, racy. You, dear friend, had much to do in raising Langston, Antoinette L. Brown, Theodore Parker, and that efficient battle-cry against slavery. It will be, Phillips, spoke; and, for more than four hours, the at no distant day, the thrilling, soul-stirring battlegreat audience listened in wrapt attention to what was ery of all in the North who do not prefer to come unsaid against the pro-slavery Church and Union, and the der the lash of their Southern slave-drivers. calls for an eternal overthrow of all religions and governments that sanction slavery. It was a great and membered in our meetings. We want you here, but

Summer addressed them two and a half hours on the ne- Man before and above his Incidents! Proclaim pioneers of the Anti-Slavery enterprise. But one hiss stitutions, and that whatever cannot exist without de was heard amid the rebukes of the Slave Power and its stroying man, ought to be and must be abolished. minions, and his encomiums upon Anti-Slavery and its supporters. He spoke till nearly half past 10 o'clock ; not one left, but many being added to the vast assembly nearly to the close of his address. There were merchants, mechanics, farmers, priests, lawyers, doctors, judges, and men and women of all classes, creeds and conditions, listening in profound and silent attention.

Mark ! the two Senators of Massachusetts thus vindi- My DEAR FRIEND: cating the Anti-Slavery Enterprise as started and conducted by Garrison and his coadjutors! Not that they receive all our positions, yet they vindicate the enter-should have been delighted to meet old friends, to form prise, and say it must and shall triumph; and these new acquaintances among the friends of freedom and great gatherings, in New York, shout applause. At humanity, to listen to such men as Sumner, Wilson, half past ten o'clock, Phillips was called for, and they would not let him off until he had presented himself.

the Broadway Tabernacle. Burleigh, Garrison and tinued excitement and labor too, I find it necessary Phillips spoke, and urged a dissolution of the present and feel it to be my duty, to remain some time with my dirks and revolvers, only five years ago. Now, there sorrows, and willingly take my full measure of all you lution of our present Union, and the formation of a (though, alas! not unusual) if, after having fought s holders shall be regarded and treated as highway robbers, midnight assassins, and pirates on the high seas. great and glorious enterprise; but I have the comfor pretty fairly.

have held steadily on our way; and while the priests with the corrupter, the persecutor, the destroyer of ou about giving him whatever heaven or earth has to give fending brethren. In short; the man who makes much as the Man transcends his incidents. Anti-Sla- slaveholder, to the effect that if the slaveholder will very looks after the Man; religions and governments, allow him to be free in the North, he will allow the priests and politicians, look after his incidents, and slaveholder to pursue his inhuman calling in the South, nsist that their God cares more for the Incidents of Hu- takes upon himself the guilt of slaveholding. He is a manity than for Humanity itself.

The American Bible Society held its anniversary He may sell them without money ; but though that this week, and declared that 'No man can be saved may prove him a greater fool, it proves him no less without the Bible.' Right before their eyes, within a villain than the filthiest and most inhuman trader in sound of their voice, were four millions of human be- humanity with which this land is dishonored and ings without that Bible, without which they are all cursed. doomed to hell, according to their decision; yet not one allusion was made to these perishing millions! You with slaveholders. Slaveholders themselves cannot afed the fact, that near them were these enslaved men they make, unless the bargain give them permis without the Bible. Slaveholders aided in their delibe- enslave the whole earth. Slavery cannot live if it be and the heartiest supporters of slavery, lead the van in are to continue slaveholders. The slaveholders know that Society.

slavery are its leading men, and most honored and bound. They may pretend to submit to limitations an the anti-slavery movement is carefully expurgated from or nothing. It must rule, and rule absolutely and un their tracts and publications, and they do not hesitate versally, or die. You can neither modify nor limit it to expurgate and mutilate every work they wish to is- You must kill it, or do nothing. If we would tolerate sue, so that it shall not utter one word against slavery.
Whatever is in favor of it stands. They have elected Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., as one of their Publishing Committee, and given him a veto on every tract breed bloodhounds, to employ man-hunters, to pass for printed for publication. Thus, the American Tract Se ciety can publish nothing but with the consent of Nehemiah Adams. Who is Nehemiah Adams? Forever to and all the people in it, as their tools. If the slave be known on earth only as the writer of the . South Side View of Slavery'-a book more fraught with evil than any one book ever published in this nation. And that advocate of adultery, robbery, theft, concubinage, cruelty, ignorance, heathenism and all crime, as the are embodied in slavery, is to control the religious lite rature of the nation, as far as this is controlled by the Tract Society. He is received and honored by the entire priesthood of the nation, of the Presbyterian and Congregational orders. He and Dr. Lord defend slavery as a divine institution; yet they are recognized and fel lowshipped as ministers of Christ, and in a measur control the Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies of the nation. These Societies have all held their anniverearies here this week. Thank God, their claims and allow it a place, for one moment, in the ren

Britain, that these religious bodies are doing more to rivet the fetters of the slave, and to perpetuate the ignorance, heathenism and degradation of of men, women and children in our midst, than all other influences combined. Not one allusion have they made to the slave, and to the impending doom that hangs over the republic from slavery, during the meetings this week. But they have held up the hor pecially of the infidelity of these who are seeking to raise the four millions of human chattels in our midto the dignity of human beings.

I send you two or three copies of the New York pa pers of this week. Read their accounts of the Anniversaries; also, their accounts from Kansas. The bloody revolution has begun-the first shot is fired; but not Metropolitan Theatre, the largest foom in the city, seat-President for protection against the ruffians who have facts respecting the origin of the Anti-Slavery move-ment, giving full oredit to Garrison, and those who la-facts. Will New England? Will the North? There bored with him in 1831, 2, 3, 4 and 5, amid the storms is hope that the people of the North will take their of a nation's wrath and deadly weapons. He gave an stand, and now settle the question at once and foraccount of the death of the Whig and Democratic pareyes must turn upon Kansas for two years to come. self against anti-slavery, and in favor of slavery, could Kansas will be the Slogan of the next Presidential camstand, or ought to stand, and said he would do all he paign. Kansas and Cuna! This watchword will, we trust, awake the North to go for a Northern Confede

Five years ago, in Berlin, Ohio, this watchword was given at a Convention of four thousand young men and women, assembled to consider, among other

But, I forbear. You have been affectionately re we need you there more. At present, stay, dear Par In the evening, the rain and mud having cleared, ker, where you are, till your health is restored, for somewhat, the great Theatre was filled to its utmost ca- you would never get it here. Stay, then, and lay bepacity, some five thousand being present, though the fore the people the facts touching the relation of the price of admission was twenty-five cents; and Charles religion and government of this country to slavery. cessity, practicability and dignity of the Anti-Slavery through the empire, that man is prior and paramoun movement. He, too, did justice to the originator and to all religions, governments, Bibles, creeds and Con-

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH BARKER. [The following Letter was read by Mr. GARRIson at the recent annual meeting of the American Anti-

Slavery Society in New York.] SALEM, (Ohio,) May 3, 1855.

I should have come to your meetings at New York hopes, the sympathies, the congratulations and excite On the 10th and 11th, we held the business meetings ments which must render your meetings so rich of the Society; and in the evening of the 11th, the New treat to the soul of the philanthropist. But, after York City Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary in nearly a year's absence from home, and a year of con-There we were, in triumph, on the very platform where we were confronted with the ruffian Ryn- my business affairs. But my heart will be with you. ders, with his dastardly ruffianly crew, armed with I shall rejoice in all your joys and share in all your was present an audience of two thousand, shouting applause to the proposition of Disunion, and the formathoughts and feelings with regard to slavery, or the estion of a Northern Confederacy. This, dear Parker, timation in which I hold you and your friends, and the has been the great burden of our meeting—the disso-Northern Confederacy, in which no man shall ever be long against the oppressions and tyrannies of my native held as a slave, put on trial on the issue, Is he a freeman or a slave, a man or a brute? and in which slave-Such has been the tone of our meetings; and yet, these to think that I have not gone over to the enemy, that sentiments have been applieded by the thousands who I have never deserted your ranks, or failed, when op have heard them; and the press, even the Satanic portunity has offered, to raise my voice, or lift my press, (Bennett's Herald,) has reported our discussions hand, against the fierce, the unprincipled and insolent foes of our common humanity. I fully agree with you, Great, though not wonderful, is the change. For that slavery is the greatest curse under which a huma twenty years I have attended the anti-slavery gather-length ings in New York, except during my five years' absence are the greatest crimes a man commit. And it is plain in Europe. How bitter and malignant has been the that the only course the enemies of slavery can with press generally, both religious and political ! Bitter as consistency or any show of reason or equity pursue, is death have been the leading religious papers and de- to seek its instant, its utter, its universal and eternal nominations. They have scorned and denounced us and abolition. To offer to make terms with it is both foolour gatherings as infidel, atheistical, treasonable. We ish and wicked. No man has a right to make terms and churches, here assembled on this week, have talked race. No man has a right to give even himself into about the sanctity of the Bible, the Sabbath, the Church, slavery, much less another. To hear men talking, to the Priesthood, the Union and Constitution, we have see men acting, as if they were authorized to barter the discussed the sanctity of MAN. They have placed books, liberties and lives of their fellow-men, when, in truth, institutions, rites and dogmas before Man: while we they have no right to give away a cent's worth of their have placed Man before Bibles, creeds, governments brother's property, is really mortifying. And the man and religions, declaring that Man must exist, and be who makes terms with the slaveholder, who offers to recognized as a man, before he can be a Christian, Jew, compromise matters with him, who says, If you will or Mahommedan-before he can have a government or allow us to be free in the North and the Northwest, we a religion-and that we cannot civilize or Christianize a will allow you to hold men in slavery in the South, brute, nor give the Bible, the Constitution, Koran or does no less than assume the right to dispose of the lib-Shaster to a chattel. Find the MAN first, and then talk erties and rights, the virtue and the life, of his unof our movement transcends all others, inas- bargain, or who offers to make a bargain, with the

might have been at their meeting, and never have learn- ford to make terms. They cannot keep any bargain rations; slaveholders are active in that Society-not to hampered with terms. The slaveholders must have have the Bible given to the slaves, but to have it sent to liberty to go where they please, and to do what they distant lands. The deadliest enemies of anti-slavery, please with every body and with every thing, if they this. They cannot, therefore, afford to be bound, ex-Then the American Tract Society has held its anni- cept in appearance, and for a time. They do not mean versary this week. Slaveholders and the abettors of to be bound; they will never consider themselves influential members and officers, and have had most to restrictions, to gain some advantage; but they will do in its anniversary. All allusion to slavery and soon throw off the mask. Slavery must be every thing slavery at all, we must allow it to put down schools, shoot schoolmasters, to destroy printing presses a hang printers, to burn books and imprison teachers, gitive slave laws, to annul compacts, to carry election by force of arms, and, in short, to use the whole world holders have a right to be slaveholders, they have right to rule the world,-a right to rule it as the please, and no one has a right to interfere with them If they have not a right to enslave the North, they have not a right to enslave the South. If they ha not a right to enslave you and me, they have not right to enslave any one; and it is mean in a man .it would be mean in us, -to say, You may enslave my neighbors, my brothers, my sisters; we will help you to enslave them, only please let us alone !

slave-trader. He sells men and women and children.

I go, then, for a war of extermination against she very. I would make no terms; I would grant no truce I would give no quarter. It is the eternal and un changeable foe of the human race; and to spare it, t their influence are being revealed. Make it known in tarrowest nook on earth, would be the greatest crim

against universal man. If slavery must be allowed to lead from captivity to higher mountain-land. It is live, liberty must be doomed to die. If we are not pre- only the blind who call such persons 'not wise, not pared to demand the liberty of every other man, we mighty, not noble.' God, and all discerning persons, must give up our own. The anti-slavery cause is the know, that such are not weak, nor base, nor to be decause of truth, of virtue, of freedom, of humanity, the spised.

just, and because your course is so consistent, that I like David, blacksmiths like Burritt, and women like rejoice so much in your labors and successes, and feel Miss Dix, are lifting society higher than they. We

and in which you have labored so long, is triumphing. many conservative men to hold on what we have at-It seems plain to me, that the Northern States are be- tained, and by line upon line and precept upon precept ginning to understand the question at issue between by much learning, patience and advoltness, keep societhat they must either abolish slavery, or allow slavery are not profitable.

Disciples and apostles. By being disciples, we in slavery will go. I never read the papers with so much interest as during my sojourn in Europe. The pro- Peabody. The being apostles represents the velocity. is one of my chief consolations still. To be acknowl- ples. If we keep learning of Christ, or gathering edged by you as a fellow-worker in the cause of free- thoughts from heaven, and never communicate them, dom, I esteem one of the greatest honors and blessings we become dead weights and cumberers of the ground of my life. Rest assured, that my endeavors to deserve Every Christian, therefore, should unite in himself the that honor and that blessing shall be bounded only by disciple and the apostle; should have a momentum the limits of my powers and resources; and I trust made up of weight and velocity; of great attainments that my dear, good children will make up for their fa- in love, truth and wisdom, the three strands of the ther's lack of service, for they hate oppression with preacher's fishing-line, and of great eagerness to seel their whole souls, and pant for nothing so eagerly or and save the whole world. 'Follow me, and I will anxiously as the emancipation, the improvement and make you fishers of men.' Neither half is to be left salvation of their race.

But I must come to a close. I may send you some count of my labors and observations while in Great Britain and Ireland, by and by. Meanwhile, believe me, with kindest regards and high esteem for all your fellow-laborers in the cause of freedom, Your most affectionate and devoted friend,

JOSEPH BARKER.

LETTER FROM REV. H. W. BELLOWS.

At the late meeting of the American A. S. Society, the Secretary read the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Bellows, in reply to an invitation to him to speak at the Anniversary Meeting :

New York, April 17, 1855. New York, April 17, 1855.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq. — Dear Sir: I am much obliged by the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Women, whose duty it should be to decide upon and award the premiums at what is called the Baby Show, to be held at Barlic exercises of their coming Anniversary. The honor of the call I fully appreciate, and the terms in which it is conveyed are generous and attractive; so much so, that I find great difficulty in resisting your complimentary appeal.

Yet, after careful consideration, I am compelled to decline your invitation ; and out of respect to your So-

There are two classes of persons interested in the anti-

Now, I rejoice in the existence of the first class, as one indispensable and entitled to great gratitude-a class without which the cause could not move at all; but I belong in the second class, and, for reasons entire-

I am a preacher of the Gospel, a pastor, the head of work in my parish, and my system is based on a knowlthe love of money or place that restrains me from shock-ing, angering and dispersing them by statements on any

The harmonious woman, to whom has been delhave gradually planted my own sentiments on the sub-ject of slavery in the hearts of perhaps a majority of my own congregation, and I hope with prudence to win more and more of them to a right feeling. All the actual more of them to a right feeling. All the actual more of the more and more of the more and more of them to a right feeling. tion of a more direct sort in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, which my more binding duties as a pastor allow I avail myself of just as fast as prudence justifies it—and beyond that justification, I shall be neither tempted or

do it, nay, how I might do it myself,) then I would work with anybody, and set all other things at naught, except faithfulness to this one cause, the slave's freedom. As a Christian minister, I will work with any and all the responsibility of passing our Tomperance Bill. Greeley gave him the true brand, when he labelled him the 'little villain.' We were thinking of giv-Christian ministers, and count all difference of creed as ing the traitor a pen-and-ink-sketch, when naught. But, as a pastor, I cannot put all considerations veritable Cayuga Chief walked into our office.

I hold that prophets and pastors have quite different both; this age in an especial manner; and I rejoice that prophets have been raised up to testify against the sin of slavery—who have forgotten everything but their clear office to blow the trumpet against the walls of the doomed city. But I do not belong to their ranks. It is destined for greatness at the hands of the results. It is destined for greatness at the hands of the results are the proposed that the large bounced him more than more than the is destined for greatness at the hands of the results. is only when the pastor's and the prophet's duties run together, that I can temporarily occupy the prophet's place, and then only haltingly and in second-rate style relative to the pastor's and then only haltingly and in second-rate style relative to the pastor's and the pastor's and the prophet's duties run they ever will again.

'Raymond is constantly stabbing the cause of

I hope this explanation of my views, and this account et. He roted right when there was a tie. highly of the pastors, or their views of duty ; but that is of less concern than that the pastors should be faithful to their vows and their Master.

With great respect and cordiality, yours, truly, HENRY W. BELLOWS.

loes not attempt to make or sustain something out of nothing. He sees something, where most persons see . The universe was not created out of nothnothing. ing,' says Swedenborg. There never yet was a great moral or social improvement without moral weight and moral zeal to depend upon. Out of the middling classes are perpetually coming forth men and women innamed in wealthy and upper circles, possessing the bone and sinew of conscience and clear, sparkling cur-rents of emotion, to be leaders in society,—to relieve it

The Aristocracy, the learned D. D.'s, the Gamaliels, But you know all this, and, what is more, you act on the other hand, are not to be set aside by reformers accordingly; and it is because your principles seem so as mere cumberers of the ground, though shepherds o sad at times that I can do so little to aid you.

I think you must see that the cause you love so much, few leading spirits in each age, while we need a great emselves and the South. They are beginning to see, ty up to its medicum attainment. Railing accusations

crease our weight, to borrow a capital illustration from freedom was one of my greatest If we run to save that young man, and have nothing plations during my exile. Its continued progress to save him with, we are apostles without being disci-

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.

We are heartily glad to see the protest, which we publish below, against Barnum's last outrage upon good sense and decency. Mrs. Smith writes like a sensible woman, who, with true delicacy and refinement, shrinks with disgust from the great showman's plan to bring customers to his Museum.

A PROTEST FROM MRS. SMITH. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune :

Sir,—Some few weeks since, returning from a professional engagement in Massachusetts which had detained me a month, I found a letter from

num's Museum, New 10rk, some time in State
next—I forget the date.

Upon reading the letter in question, I tossed it
aside, as one of the things unentitled to a reply,
and thought little more of it, in relation to myself,
being at that time encumbered with the cares consequent upon a change of residence, and having also sickness in my family. Probably I should ciety, I wish to state frankly my reasons for doing so.

I might shroud them in equivocation or gloss them with courtesy; but this would neither become me nor be just to you.

Under these circumstances, I ask the privilege of

to you.

I decline your invitation explicitly on the ground of ministerial prudence; and this prudence I hold to be a more binding duty than the claims of your platform.

There are two classes of persons interested in the anti-bitions of monsters, he is evidently in his true There are two classes of persons interested in the anti-slavery cause; those who make it the business of their lives, and who take it up as the Apostles took up the Gospel, determined to know nothing else, and those who make it subsidiary to other interests and aims, and urge and sustain it only as those other interests and aims. public in connection with this premeditated exhibition, I am compelled to enter my protest, lest I be thought capable of lending to it aid and coun-

I am conscious of a sense of profound pain and out I belong in the second class, and, for reasons entire-ly satisfactory to myself, reasons of providential posi-in any way a demonstration like the one proposed tion, temperament and convictions expect to stay there, and perform only the offices which belong to that class. It seems to me the natural modesty and decent common sense of the sex might be enough to proa religious congregation. The plan of my life is arranged with reference to its best guidance and patient instruction, and ultimate evangelization. I teach on a plan. I am to do in ten years, twenty years, a certain which screens and protects the chaste matron, where she and her 'pretty brood,' within the sanctuary of home, are exempt from the rude gaze of a edge of their wants, prejudices and affections. Nothing can persuade me that it is pusillanimity, time-serving, ingly into the public eye, with all the suggestions

ing, angering and dispersing them by statements on any subject wholly beyond their sympathies. It is the love of their souls, it is a sense of what is wise, kind, Christian, that induces me to study how to commend their duties to them; how to lead them gently into all truth. As the father of a family chooses his own times and seasons to win his children's hearts to duty, so a true passons to win his children's hearts t sons to win his children's hearts to duty, so a true pas-tor does by his flock. Taking this course, I feel that I implied insult offered her when invited to figure

Very respectfully,

E. OAKES SMITH.

THE 'LITTLE VILLAIN.'

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the N. Y. Daily I do not feel that prudence would justify me in taking my place on your platform on an occasion, when what I regard as intemperate opinions and others regard be time, and now nobody stands up in his defence. He pledged himself to the Temperance men, last likely to be spoken. If I had committed myself to your likely to be spoken. If I had committed myself to your but, no sooner was he fairly seated in the chair of cause, as to the great thing to be done, as to the prime object of my life, (and I can easily see how a man might vitals of the Temperance Bill. And now again, in of ministerial prudence aside for the anti-slavery cause, our mind. Brown gives us liberty to appropriate the whole article, without credit, but half of it will do :-

' Pre-eminence in meanness sometimes gives in functions. Prophets address communities; pastors, flocks; prophets cry aloud and spare not; pastors give milk to babes and meat to strong men; prophets obey is remarkably successful in winning an infamous a divine madness; pastors follow the rule of common notoriety. There is a steach about that notoriety sense and sober discretion. Every age has need of grossly repulsive to all high-minded, honorable

together, that I can temporarily occupy the property place, and then only haltingly and in second-rate style place, and then only haltingly and in second-rate style Prohibition. There is a malignity in his thrusts which the veriest rumseller in the land might covarient when there was a tie, because I hope this explanation of my views, and this account of the grounds on which I decline your invitation, may seem consistent with the views I have always expressed, and the course I have hitherto taken. I cannot expect the prophets of the anti-slavery cause to think very the prophets of the anti-slavery cause to think very giving his support, as such officer, to a bill which giving his support, as such officer, to a bill which he believes is "barbarous"! This is a precious confession—unique—Raymondish. It is not every man in Mr. Raymond's position, who plays the

scoundrel, and himself vaunts the accomplishment.

'Mr. Raymond made hot haste to pledge all that was demanded of him at the State Temperance Convention. He avowed his determination hend DISCIPLES AND APOSTLES.

The first disciples, though fishermen, were not inferior men. They possessed by nature, as well as by grace, just the qualities to make them leaders. God Law the fulfilment of the other. Greeley never made a happier hit than when he branded him " li tle villain." Had we seen Raymond's physiogra my at the time of the Conventions, we should hav expected just the course he has since pursued Cold, unscrupulous, calculating treachery, lurks in every feature of that animal face.'—Utica Tec-

The New York Times, edited by the 'little vil lain ' whose characteristics are so so urately described in the foregoing article, was particularly scurrilous in of long endured, burdens, to shake off servitude, and the American Anti-Slavery Society—of course!

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL,

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MASS. DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SURES. Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Conna

MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM,

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT, MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE

The first Summer Term, consisting of tweety-two TERMS. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Instruction in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmage, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, Emery, Physiology, First Leasons in Natural Philomoly, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, & ementary Drawing, Rudiments of Voudi Most board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, used imbooks, access to the Library, stationery; Calishnies or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipedes, rue ons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace born an pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dissent games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of elevas webs, 1986).

EXTRAS.

(WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.) Elements of Agriculture ... Higher Algebra..... Elementary Geometry. Geometry.

Higher Algebra and Geometry.

Book-Keeping by single entry.

by double entry.

Astronomy.
Ancient Languages, each,. Modern
Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru ment.

Melodeon, do...
All books for instruction in Instrumental Music,

extra.

Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all the
branches, taught in the Institution, at reaccash prices.

For other extra branches, see Circular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR. NISHED BY THE PUPIL, (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be in

at the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Cas tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or light shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, b

ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be plant All pupils must come provided with pieces of cha

corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot age in piece their clothes unless this is done. Each pupil must bring a complete list of attide brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE RECEIVE For terms, see Circular.
For Circulars, containing ease address the Principals.
March 30.

· For Truth, our Country, and the Slove.'

OUR WORLD.

603 Pages 12mo., Ten Illustrations-Price, \$12 THAT this exciting story should arouse the LULL
LIEST INTEREST AND DEEPEST FEELING, is natural and obvious. It relates to

THE GREAT QUESTION which so deeply engrosses the minds and hearts of all our people. Its characters, incidents and scene and OUR OWN, AND OF OUR TIME.

It is vividly and effectively written; and the TRUTH OF HISTORY AND THE CHARMS OF ROMAGE render its pages at once

CAPTIVATING AND CONVINCING. It shows the wrongs and cruelties inflicted upon

THREE MILLION SLAVES! and the bondage in which the Slave Power attempts TWENTY MILLION FREEMEN

As a literary work, it is superior to Uncle Ton abin. It will excite, first, attention, and then admi Cabin. It will excite, first, attention, and the aim ration throughout the country, and take its place the head of all recently published books."—[Bufa

We have never read a fictitious story which so con pletely engrossed one's attention from comme close.' - [Boston Evening Gazette.

For sale by all Booksellers. . Copies sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on receip

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, PUBLISHERS 25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee st., AURI

2w. MOTORPATHY.

DR. II. HALSTEAD, the present preprieter of Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at No ampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, known for his success in the cure of chronic disespecially those incident to Woman, will be at Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Mr. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the They will be hanny to precive calls from their first They will be happy to receive calls from the and those who wish to consult the Dr. profes and those who wish to consult the Dr. processors to enquire into the merits of his new system of irr diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any usual remedial means. Dr. H. most positively a from past experience that he can cure the worst of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases; for whit torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliabler So confident is he of success in every case, having some thousands without a failure, that he is will be a processor of the production of the processor of the product of the p enter into an agreement to board, lodge and use patient, without charge, if he fails to perform seer to agreement. He has treated within the past some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; if some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; with though by far the largest institution for the sick in the country, has been found wholly inadequate for his a commodation of invalide seeking admission. He is adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four strip building. His bathing-rooms occupy 100 by 40 fee.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the card of the country of the constitution, from the effects of the constitution, from the effects of the sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many form of disease heretofore considered unmanageable arcural by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat diseases is

by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease his long been practiced at this Institution. The rema-attending it has induced others to make it a spin-Ality.

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to I.P.M.] without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be set postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten putage stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

References:

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Williams, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Sanst Dana, Bulfinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Bal. Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mast. Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barret, Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandec, V.; Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandec, V.; Es. T. Fedwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Taskir. Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Professor George Bush, Editor N. C. Repository, Brocklys, New York. References :

To Persons out of Employment.

SEARS'S PICTORIAL WORKS FOR 1856. THE attention of the reader is solicited to the tisement of Agents wanted for the series of Paragraphics and the three have met, and are meeting with a large sale through the Union, and the three latest publications, 'R ILLUSTRATED,' CHINA and INDIA,' and 'THILLIST IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,' are way equal to the other works in point of attraction interest. What he wishes to obtain is, comparing the country. The read Agents in every section of the country. The reads Agents in every section of the country. The reads of their sale offers great inducements for persons to bark in their disposal, and as they are of a high me and unexceptionable character, there are none but can conscientiously contribute to their circulation.

CATALOGUES, containing full particulars, a warded to all parts of the country, free of postage, application.